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A HANDBOOK
OF GENERAL INFORMATION
UPON THE NILGIRIS
FOR VISITORS AND RESIDENTS

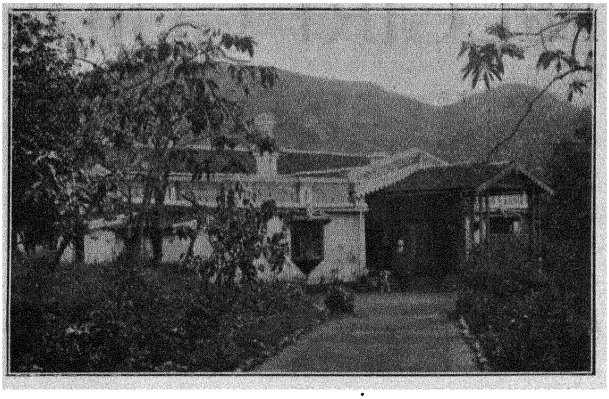
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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

THE issue of a second edition of any book is naturally a subject of congratulation for the author, for it is the best proof possible that the work has justified its existence. It is also with a sense of satisfaction that the Publisher sees this new edition of the 'NILGIRI GUIDE AND DIRECTORY' pass through the Press and into the hands of the public. More than this, it is felt that, as a general handbook of the Nilgiris, this work has met with a measure of appreciation at the hands of both residents and visitors—more perhaps than it deserved. Many have spoken in the highest terms of it, and the fact that the original edition was completely sold out, and is consequently 'out of print', is a further manifestation that the book has served the purpose for which it was intended. It can only be hoped that the present edition will meet with a similar reward.

In all this, as part Author, as well as Editor and Publisher, I feel that any success that this Edition (as the last) may achieve, is due mostly to the many friends who have contributed chapters and notes towards its subject-matter, to the photographic artists who have kindly given of their best towards its illustration, and to the Business Houses who have accorded it their support. Without the co-operation of these, the Book, in its present form, would have been impossible. I can only accord them, once again, my best thanks for their assistance, noting their names in another place. Finally, I must thank my good friends Mr. H. H. Bicknell and Mr. Geo. Kenneth, as representing the S.P.C.K. Press, Madras, for their kind help and guidance in the format of the book, as well as for the very able and energetic interest that they have taken in the actual production of it. But the S.P.C.K. Press needs no recommendation from me—every line and every page of the work are here to speak for themselves. I may conclude by merely remarking, like the gentleman before the final drop of the curtain: 'Thanking you one and all. . . .'

April, 1916 J.S.C.E.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

THE Editor desires to express his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have helped him in the production of this Guide and Directory, as follows :—

Major R. Bryson, F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., for his Monograph on Nilgiri Sanitaria.

K. Rangachari, Esq., M.A., for the chapter on Botany.

L. Leigh Smith, Esq., M.A., for the chapter on Geology.

Major G. Sturrock, R.A., A. H. Hull, Esq., and Geo. Oakes, Esq., for valuable notes in the chapter 'District Roads and Itinerary of Routes.'

A. T. W. Penn, Esq., for the use of a very large selection of his beautiful photograph landscape studies which illustrate the book, and, in the same connexion, to S. Boesinger, Esq., for several Coonoor views.

Geo. Kenneth, Esq., for his very kind supervision of the work.

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BOOKS OF REFERENCE

As a handbook of general information, the *Nilgiri Guide and Directory* has touched upon the principal features of many subjects which space has prevented it from enlarging upon: its object, indeed, has been to give in as comprehensive but concise a form as possible a general account of all those features pertaining to the district which may be of use or interest to the Resident or Visitor. Those who become interested in any particular subject, and who, as a consequence, wish to pursue it further, will usually find full scope for their fancy among the many elaborate publications that have appeared from time to time with reference to the Nilgiris. For this purpose the following books, which may usually be obtained at the Ootacamund or Coonoor libraries, are mentioned:—

GENERAL MANUALS

The Neilgherries: (R. Baikie, Esq., M.D., Pub. 1857). A little volume dealing with the conditions of its day, as pertaining to the European communities of the district; and containing many interesting meteorological records dating back to the year 1831. Its ancient table of routes, and conditions of travel are entertaining.

A Manual of the Nilagiri District (H. B. Grigg, B.A., Oxon., Pub. 1880). A most elaborate and well-edited work, covering the entire district, and dealing with every phase and condition of the country and people. The Editor of this volume is greatly indebted to this work for a fund of valuable information, from which he has borrowed freely.

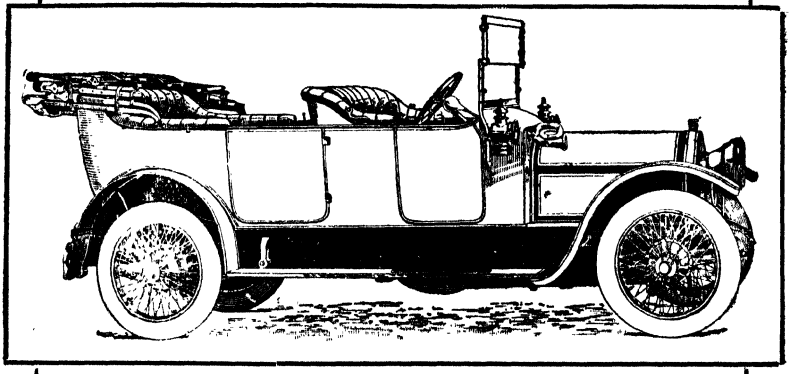
Gazetteer of the Nilgiri District (W. Francis, I.C.S., 1908). An up-to-date manual, written upon the same lines as Mr. Grigg's, but more concise in its general make-up. To this work also the Editor owes his grateful acknowledgment, and readers of the 'Guide' are particularly recommended to refer to it for any point of information upon the present administration of the district.

Ootacamund, A History: (Sir Frederick Price, 1908). A large, and most beautifully illustrated volume well meriting, in its subject matter, the claim of its title. No admirer of that charming station, or of the district generally, should fail to procure this magnificent work.

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SPORT AND NATURAL HISTORY

Nilgiri Sporting Reminiscences, (G. A. R. DAWSON, 1880). In spite of the somewhat changed conditions since the day of this book, much of interest and information may be found in the scholarly records of its well-remembered Author. Other books, describing sport on the Nilgiris include: *Game by 'Hawkeye'* (Gen. RICHARD HAMILTON, 1876), *The Old Forest Ranger* (1853), and *My Indian Journal* (1864), by Col. WALTER CAMPBELL; *Records of Sport in Southern India* (1892), by General DOUGLAS HAMILTON; and Sir FREDERICK PRICE'S *Ootacamund, a History*, already referred to. Standard accounts on the Zoology of the Nilgiris may be found in both Mr. Francis, and Mr. Grigg's works above mentioned.

FLORA

The standard account of this subject is by Lieut.-Col. R. H. Beddome, M.Sc., in Mr. Grigg's *Manual* above mentioned.

GEOLOGY

The Report of the Medical Topography of the Neligherry Hills, (Government, 1844), 'Contains some valuable remarks on the geology of the Hills,' says Mr. Grigg.

Memoirs of Geological Survey, Vol. I, Part II, (HENRY F. BLANDFORD, 1858). This comprehensive work (copious extracts may be found in Grigg's *Manual*) forms the standard account of this subject, even to this day.

ETHNOLOGY AND ANTIQUITIES

Primitive Tribes and Monuments of the Nilagiris, by Mr. J. W. BREEKS, the first Commissioner of the District. A well written and finely illustrated work which others besides antiquarians and ethnologists may find delight in reading.

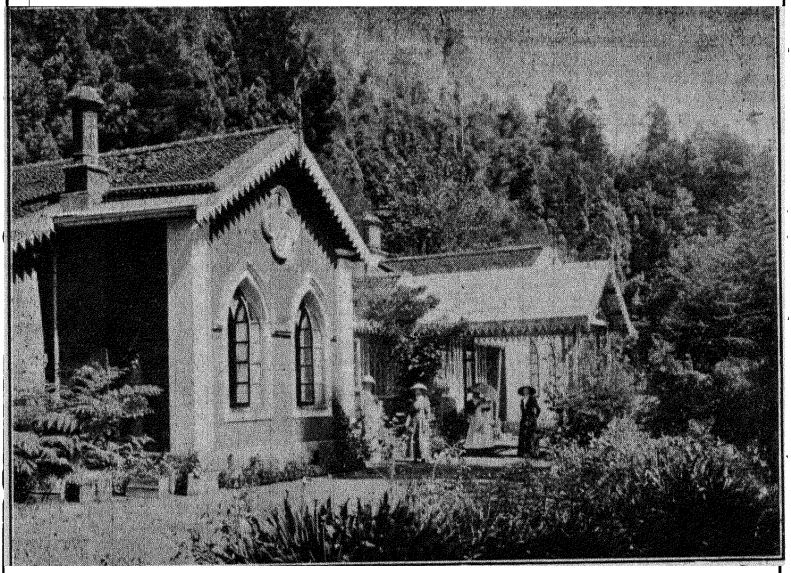
Grigg's *Manual of the Nilagiri District* also contains very full accounts of the subjects.

Other works of reference are, *Description of a Singular Aboriginal Race inhabiting the Summit of the Neilgherry Hills* (Capt. H. HARKNESS, 1832); *The Tribes inhabiting the Neilgherry Hills* (the Rev. F. METZ, 1856); *Aboriginal Tribes of the Nilgiri Hills* (Col. ROSS-KING, 1870); *A Phrenologist among the Todas* (Col. W. E. MARSHALL, 1873); *Madras Museum Bulletins* (E. THURSTON); *The Todas* (W. H. R. RIVERS, 1906).

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INTRODUCTION

THERE is a tendency in modern journalism, especially where commercial interests are involved, to exaggerate conditions or to embroider facts to the allurement of readers; sometimes to the detriment of their pockets. No better example of this can be found than in the most attractively designed books and pamphlets, telling of 'fresh fields and pastures new,' that are sown broadcast over the land—generally in the cause of emigration. The Editor of this volume, therefore, lest he, too, be numbered among the Philistines, has some hesitation in bursting into eulogistic language on behalf of his subject. No such ignoble motive, however, is likely to be attributed to the first editor of such a work on the Nilgiris, and as the same climatic and natural conditions obtain to-day as in the year 1857, the Editor deems it advisable to quote, for the benefit of his Readers, portions of Mr. W. H. Smoult's introductory chapter in his edition of Dr. Baikie's book, *The Neilgherries*, which was published in the year mentioned. In opening Mr. Smoult says:

'Strange as it may appear, the fact is indubitable, that the Indian community, generally, are not aware of a region within their reach, of easy access, possessing a climate acknowledged, and by meteorological observation proven to be, the most equable in the world, and fully as bracing and strengthening as that of any part of Great Britain. . . . Many have visited the spot, but few, comparatively are acquainted with the existence of

such sources of information regarding it; and fewer still of the visitors, have contributed their mite toward bringing to the notice of their fellow-exiles, that there is a pure air and restoring climate at their command, where they themselves have regained all of which the withering heat and enervating damp of the plains had contrived to rob them.'

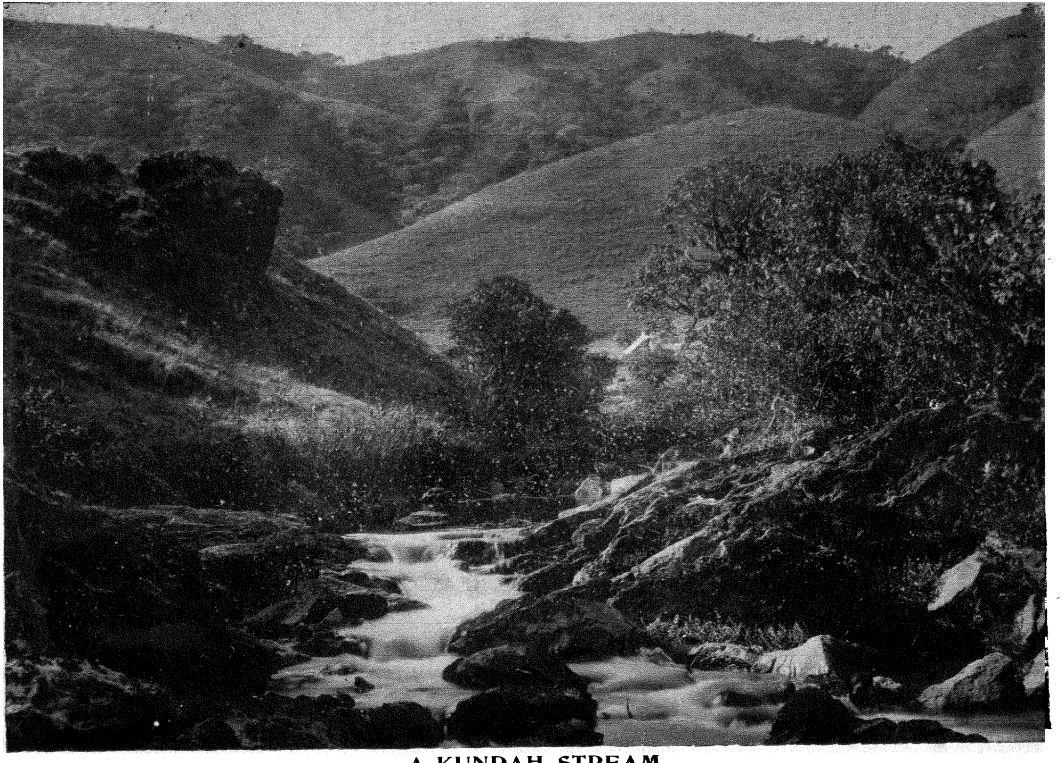
'The lapse of more than twenty years has worked great changes [*How much more should a lapse of seventy years have effected! Ed.*:] ; but the climate of the Hills remains the same, in all its salubrity.

'The late highly distinguished prelate, Bishop James, in a letter addressed to the Right Hon'ble S. R. Lushington, then Governor of Madras, dated Ootacamund, December 4, 1830, says: "The Hills far exceeded anything I allowed myself to expect. I have been raking my memory for some place to compare them with; the closest resemblance I can find is Malvern at the fairest season: but the extent, and bold variety give these a decided superiority. I have a fuller sense of the enjoyment to be derived from air and exercise than I remember to have ever experienced, at any time, or any place."'

Such, are the natural conditions of the country, so eloquently commented upon, that no further preamble seems necessary. It may be remarked, however, that while these conditions remained unaltered, the ever-increasing popularity of the Nilgiris as a sanitarium, or pleasure resort, has enabled the country to keep pace with the times in the development of public utilities. For instance, the Railway now transports the visitor to the very heart of the district; well appointed clubs, libraries, gymkhana grounds, and fine golf links are to

be found in the principal stations; above all—and in this feature no hill station throughout India can compare with the Nilgiris—throughout the district fine broad roads, metalled for the most part, afford motor or carriage drives through scenery that is unique in its beauty and the variety and grandeur of its landscape.

To tell, by illustration and description, of the natural charms and communal advantages of these delectable mountains is the task the Editor now has before him; and if, by reason of his efforts, the interests of a small part of the great Anglo-Indian community throughout this country is served, his labour will have been more than repaid.



A KUNDAH STREAM

THE NILGIRIS: GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Origin of Name—District Boundaries—Natural Divisions —Mountain Ranges and Heights—Rivers and Streams— Waterfalls—Lakes—Valleys—Scenery.

THE Nilgiris are a mountain block in Southern India, formed by the convergence of the two great systems of mountain ranges which give rise to the Peninsular: the Eastern and Western Ghats.

Origin of Name

The word Nilgiris (formerly spelt Neilgherries, or Nilagiris) is derived from two Sanskrit words; *nilam*, blue; and *giri*, a hill. Thus, the literal significance is, *The Blue Hills*. Whence the name, or by whom it was given, is lost in the early history of many centuries ago. It has, however, as records show, been in use for at least 800 years; and, whatever its actual history, its origin is at once apparent to those who have, at a distance, viewed the Hills, rising cool and tranquil, enveloped in the peculiar blue haze which usually shrouds them. The origin of the name has also been attributed to the vast stretches of blue which are occasionally to be seen on the Downs, as a result of the masses of Strobilanthes blossom (this shrub is interesting, as it is said to blossom once only every seven years); but this theory finds no material substantiation, and so remains the pretty conceit of a poetic fancy.

District Boundaries

The administrative district of the Nilgiris lies between Latitude 11°8′ and 11°37′ N.; and 76°27 and 77°4 E. It has an area of 957 square miles. In shape it has been compared to an irregular rectangular triangle, having its base on the western boundary; its apex at the height known as Rangaswami's Peak; and its longest side along the southern boundary. The district is bounded on the north by the State of Mysore; on the north-east,

east, and south by the Coimbatore District ; and on the south-west, west, and north-west by the Malabar District. The north-western, and south-eastern boundary lines are, for the greater part, defined by the converging of the Moyar and Bhavani rivers, respectively ; the short eastern boundary line connecting the rivers at no great distance from their junction and confluence as a tributary of the great Cauvery river.

Natural Divisions

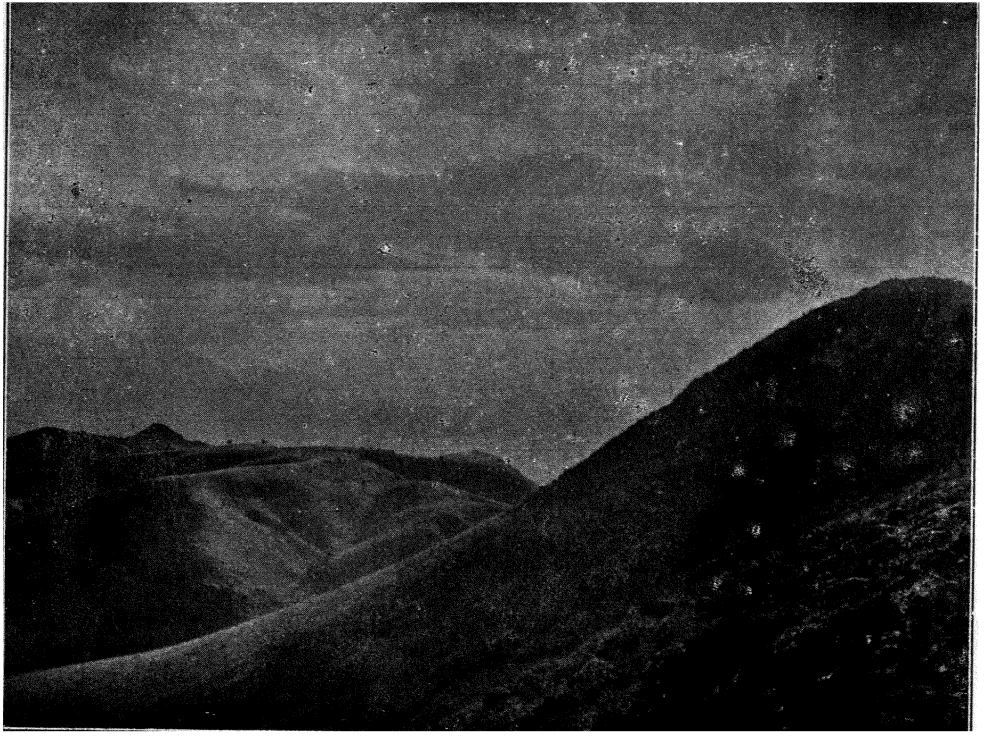
The district, as a whole, is divided into two natural sections, comprising an upper and a lower plateau. In their climates ; flora and fauna ; and in their general characteristics, these sections are quite dissimilar : a fact which is accounted for in the difference, of about 3,000 feet, in their respective elevations.

The lower plateau has an elevation of about 3,000 feet above mean sea level ; shelving down in long reaches to the Mysore and Malabar plateaux beneath. It is chiefly important as a tea and coffee producing district ; and here its usefulness and interest may be said to begin and end.

The upper plateau has an elevation of about 6,500 feet above mean sea level ; and comprises that portion of the district with which these pages chiefly deal. In extent this plateau occupies about half the area of the administrative district, and is placed in the south-east part of it. Its general outline is well defined by ranges of mountain heights. From Ouchterlony Valley eastwards run the precipitous Kundahs, along which passes the district boundary line. Following this line a range continues northward turning back at a right angle just beyond Rangaswami's Peak. Thence, to above Gudalur continues another range, with its slopes becoming less sheer as another right angled turn finds yet another range which joins the Kundahs at the starting point.

Mountain Ranges and Heights

Technically, the plateau has been described as a ' true tableland, its average height being very uniform. ' But to the ordinary eye its ' undulations ' appear very hilly ; bristling with greater heights. The tableland is divided into two tracts by an irregular chain of hills running



SUNSET OF THE KUNDAHS

from north to south, known as the Dodabetta Range. This range is of supreme importance to the country from a climatic point of view, as it forms a natural barrier which protects the western tract, which comprises the station and taluk of Ootacamund, from the north-east monsoon; while, on the other hand Coonoor, and its taluk, is likewise sheltered from the south-west monsoon. Of its heights the most important are Dodabetta (big mountain) with an elevation of 8,640 above mean sea level; Elk Hill, 8,090 feet; Club Hill, 8,030 feet; Devashola, 7,417; Rallia Hill, 7,375 feet; Coonoorbetta, or Teneriffe, 6,894 feet; Hulicul Droog, 6,294 feet; and Kulakumbai Hill, 5,601 feet.

West of the Dodabetta range, are a number of heights forming connected ranges. Notable among these, and well known to the members of the Ootacamund Hunt, are Hecuba, called *Uland* in the maps, 7,793 feet; Kattakadu, or *Staircase*, so named from its steepness, 7,933 feet; and Kulkudi, 8,002 feet.

The Kundahs already mentioned, are the grandest and most impressive of the Nilgiri ranges. Mr. Grigg, in his *Manual of the Nilgiri District*, graphically describes them as wild, rugged, and precipitous in the extreme. In many parts their lofty crags rise almost perpendicularly to the height of several thousand feet from the Nellambur country beneath. To the distant gaze from the west, they appear like the battlemented wall of a gigantic fortress. Dense, but entirely green tropical forest, interspersed with bamboo, fern and palm tree, clothes the ravines, and even the precipitous buttress-like spurs, to the very crest of the ghats, the eastern face of which is covered only with wiry brownish-green grass, in which appear, here and there, dwarfed rhododendron and other sub-Alpine shrubs. Its chief heights are Kudikadu, 8,497 feet; and Kolari, 8,613 feet—two peaks on the precipitous Avalanche Hill: Derbetta, or *Bear Hill*, 8,304 feet; and Kolibetta, 8,182 feet.

In continuation of the Kundah range, and south of

the Ouchterlony Valley, run a line of great peaks the chief of which are Pichalbetta, 8,348 feet; Nilgiri peak, 8,118 feet; and the famous Mukarti Peak 8,380 feet, from which the souls of Todas and their funeral sacrificial buffaloes are supposed to leap together into the future world.

Rivers and Streams

The streams of the Nilgiris are many; indeed, as Mr. Francis remarks, 'between almost every pair of undulations runs some rivulet or other, and the larger of these, with their alternate quiet pools or chattering rapids, resemble the burns on a Scotch moor in everything but their lack of fish.' But rivers are comparatively few—especially on the main plateau. The largest of these is the Pykara river, a fine description of which is given in Mr. Francis' Gazetteer in which he says: The river 'rises on the bleak slopes of Mukarti Peak, receives from the east the Krurmund and Parsons' valley streams (the latter of which has been stocked with rainbow trout), flows past the Pykara Travellers' Bungalow, where it is bridged by the road to Gudalur, and swarms with carp, winds among the low hills searching for a way to the low country, and at last plunges through a steep and narrow valley by two fine falls, popular picnic spots for Ootacamund folk, of which the upper is 180 feet, and the lower 200 feet. Finer than either however is the series of great leaps in which the river flings itself over the almost sheer side of the plateau down into the Wynaad a short distance further on. The dull roar of these can be heard as far away as the Gudalur-Mysore road, four miles off, as the crow flies, and from that point, frozen by distance, they look like some great ice ladder laid against the steep wall of the plateau. Thence the Pykara winds in a more leisurely way through deep hollows in dense steamy Wynaad jungles, suddenly turns eastward, and drops over a considerable fall near Tippakadu on the Gudalur-Mysore road, changes its name to the Moyar, passes down the 'Mysore ditch'; a curious narrow trench with steep sides which is very prominent from several points near



THE PYKARA RIVER

Ootacamund—the Connemara Road, for example—and eventually joins the Bhavani at the eastern foot of the plateau. On the plateau the Todas hold this river sacred. No pregnant Toda woman dare cross it, and the men will neither use its water for any purpose nor even touch it, except when compelled to ford it. Then, having crossed it, they turn and make obeisance. Even if they cross it by the bridge at the Pykara bungalow, they take their right hands from under their mantles as a sign of reverence.'

Continuing along the northern portion of the plateau, and following the boundary lines in that direction the following rivers are encountered: The Sigur river which rises in the slopes above Ootacamund lake, flows in a northerly direction, drops over the Kulhutti Falls (mentioned later), and, passing the little village of Segur at the foot of the ghats whence it derives its name, enters the Moyar river. The Mudukadu, draining the district known as the Orange valley, forms another tributary of the Moyar. On the eastern side of the plateau, the Gathada hulla stream, leaping the precipice known as St. Catherine's Fall (250 feet), rushes down to join the Coonoor river near Mettupalaiyam. From Dolphin's Nose, described later, a very fine view of these two streams is obtained. The Coonoor stream, which drains the slopes of that station and Wellington rushes down the Hulicul gorge, where it is joined by the Karteri river, flows into the Kullar river at the foot of the ghats, which river, again, forms a tributary of the Bhavani. This stream is seen nearly all the way of the railroad from Mettupalaiyam. The Kulakambai stream, a little tributary of the Bhavani river, is worthy of note as forming the highest unbroken fall in the district (400 feet). The Kundah river which also becomes a tributary of the Bhavani, flows through a remarkably deep, sheer ravine, receiving many lesser streams which drain the rainy Kundahs. Another of the principal tributaries of the Bhavani, is the Billithada halla, which drains the country of the Avalanche valley.

Waterfalls As will be seen from the accompanying illustrations, the waterfalls of the Nilgiris are most picturesque. Theirs is a beauty not of height or volume, but of grace of form, enhanced by the charm of the variegated woodland foliage and flowers which clothe the banks of their streams, or by the vast masses of rock over which they flow. The highest of them is the Kolakambai Fall, north of the hill of that name, which has an unbroken fall of 400 feet. Second is St. Catherine's Fall, near Kotagiri, 250 feet. The Upper and Lower Pykara falls are both fine sights, having falls of 180, and 200 feet, respectively. The Kalhutti Fall (170 feet) off the Segur Ghat, and its river, are also well worth seeing, and a favourite picnic spot. The Karteri Fall, near the village of that name, is at present the most important of the falls of the Nilgiris, as its waters feed the power station which supplies the Cordite Factory with electricity. There are numerous lesser falls among which Law's Fall, near Coonoor, is interesting, both on account of its association with the engineer of the new Coonoor Ghat, and as a picnic spot.

Lakes There are no natural lakes on the plateau, but several artificial reservoirs having the usual characteristics have been made. The Ooty lake is the largest of these, as it is also the most beautiful—indeed, it is hard to believe that its sinuous smooth water has not been formed naturally. In length it is about two miles, and about 300 to 400 yards in breadth.

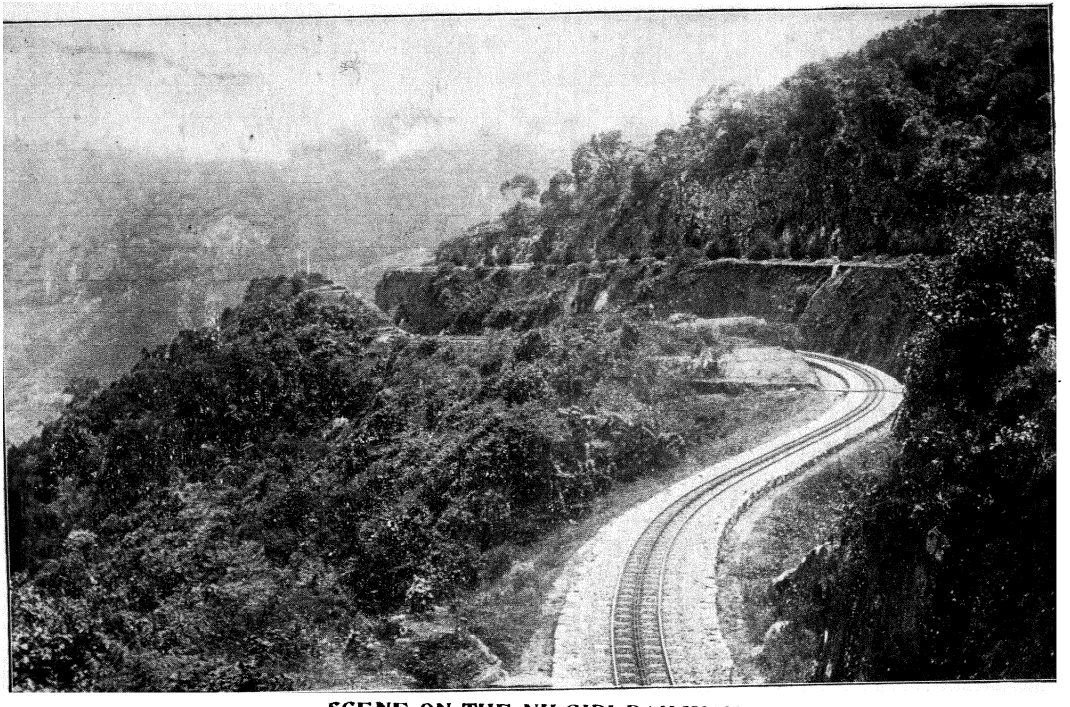
Valleys Owing to the undulating form of the country, there are few true valleys in the Nilgiris. On the plateau, the Kaity valley, stretching away below the Coonoor-Ooty railway line, forms an extensive agricultural area. The Avalanche valley in the south-west is a famous shooting district. The Kundah and Pykara valleys are favourite grazing tracts of the Todas. Below the plateau, on the north-east, lies the Orange valley, a district, as the name implies, famous for its fruit. At the base of the western extremity of the Kundahs the Ouchterlony valley stretches. It takes its name from one of the

earliest Nilgiri pioneers in tea-growing, Colonel Ouchterlony, and this industry still flourishes there. Among the valleys, that of the Kundah river might be mentioned for scenic beauty; while there are many lesser little valleys among the Hills which call for admiration.

Scenery

The scenery of the Nilgiris is so diverse and varied that no general description can attempt to cover it. This may be readily appreciated when it is realized that at the foot of the Hills cocoanut palms and the bamboo grow, while on the hill-tops some species of indigenous trees winter, shedding their leaves altogether, as do Northern trees. Imported English trees, such as the apple, pear, and walnut, also follow their home habit. The physical aspect of the country, too, varies greatly; from the many-hued foliage of the jungle trees which clothe the sheer sides of the outer rim of the plateau, to the vast billowy grass country of the downs. Perhaps the finest description of the scenery of the Hills comes from the pen of the late Mr. Breeks, who in his book on the Nilgiris says: 'The interior of the plateau consists chiefly of grassy undulating hills, divided by narrow valleys, which invariably contain a stream or a swamp. In the hollows of the hillsides nestle small beautiful woods, locally known as Sholas. It is seldom that so much variety of beauty is found in so small a compass. From the bleak heights of the Kundahs, with their storm-beaten moss-hung woods and rank, coarse grass, to the springy turf and many-coloured sholas of Ootacamund, and the tropical vegetation of the western slopes, every five or ten miles bring the traveller to a new climate and a new scenery. Even on the summit of the plateau, the rainfall varies with each different aspect, and (ranging from about 30 inches to 150, or more) produces a corresponding range of vegetation. It is, however, the views over the edge of the tableland that are most singular and striking, from the extreme abruptness of their descent. Let a visitor take a short ride in almost any direction from almost any

part of the plateau, and, passing along English-looking shady lanes, sheltered by thickets of blackberry and wild rose; across bare breezy downs sometimes dotted with twisted crimson-flowering rhododendron trees, and intersected by swampy valleys, where buffaloes wade and wallow; through dense woods carpeted with rare beautiful ferns, and gorgeous in spring-tints, beside which the colouring of an English autumn is faint and dull; by native villages with their patches of cultivation and their magnificent single trees, he will find himself on some ridge or promontory, looking straight down from 4,000 to 6,000 feet on a scene that changes like the figures in a kaleidoscope. In the morning a sea of clouds lies at his feet and gradually rises around him. In the afternoon this has cleared away, and reveals, perhaps, a vast crimson plain, veiled by dark lines of wood, dotted with isolated hummocks like giant ant-hills, and terminating in faint blue lines of mountains, the furthest of which seem to stand halfway up in the sky; perhaps on a tumbled mass of hills and valleys, a perfect dissolving view, for the eye has hardly traced the outline of some rocky ridge, glowing red in the sunlight, before a blue cloud shadow blots it out, and a fresh series of crests and ravines starts into sight beyond. Broken peaks hung with wood, frame the picture and on all sides lies tropical sunlight, intensified by the keen thin mountain air.' What artist's brush, or poet's pen could depict scenes of more ethereal beauty than these?—but even as we write we feel the futility of attempting to describe what only nature herself can reveal in all the fullness of her charm; the exquisite beauty, grandeur, and fascination of the scenery of the Nilgiris must be witnessed to be appreciated to any extent.



SCENE ON THE NILGIRI RAILWAY

THE NILGIRI RAILWAY

The Proposed 'Rigi' Line—The Scheme quashed—The Present Line—Construction—Ownership—Cost—Ooty Extension—Electrification—Viaducts and Tunnels—The Rack System—Scenery *en route*.

The Proposed 'Rigi' Line

THE completion of the Broad Gauge Branch from Podanur to Mettupalaiyam, in the early seventies of the last century, resulted in various schemes being put forward for the construction of a mountain line to connect Mettupalaiyam with Ootacamund. The proposals which found most favour were those of the Engineer who built the Darjeeling Railway, for a narrow gauge adhesion line with a ruling gradient of 1 in 25 to be constructed on an alignment along the hill slopes of the Kotagiri valley and through Wellington to Ootacamund, and the scheme of Mr. Riggenbach, who built the well-known railways up the Rigi and Pilatus in Switzerland, for a railway from Mettupalaiyam to Coonoor 12 miles in length, with a gradient on the ghat of 1 in $6\frac{3}{4}$. The Government of India being unwilling to provide funds for either of these projects, the planters and residents on the Nilgiri Hills formed a company called the *Nilgiri Rigi Railway Company, Limited*, with the object of constructing the line proposed by Mr. Riggenbach, and with the permission of Government, the necessary surveys, plans and sections were made.

The Scheme quashed

In 1884 the late Mr. Richard Woolley proceeded to England on behalf of this Company, and obtained, from the Secretary of State, a concession for the construction of the line; but it was arranged that a new company, to be called the *Nilgiri Railway Company*, should carry out the project, and should absorb the

The Present Line

original Nilgiri Rigi Railway Company which had made the preliminary investigations. The new company did not conclude its financial arrangements until 1890, and, in the meantime, the Local Government had decided that a line with a gradient of 1 in $6\frac{3}{4}$ was unsuitable for the traffic to be carried, and it was ultimately arranged that the line should be constructed on the Metre Gauge and should be sixteen miles in length, four miles between Mettupalaiyam and Kallar, at the foot of the ghat, being graded to 1 in 50, and the twelve miles of ghat between Kallar and Coonoor having a ruling grade of 1 in $12\frac{1}{2}$ and an average grade of 1 in 15. It was further decided that the ghat length should be constructed as an Abt rack line with a double set of rack bars laid in the centre of the track.

Construction

The survey for this line was made by Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, a State Railway Engineer, whose services were lent to the Company as Engineer-in-Chief, and the first sod was cut by Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras, on August 3, 1891. Mr. Gilchrist's association with the Railway terminated in February, 1892, and he was replaced as Engineer-in-Chief by Mr. Weightman, another Government Engineer with a special knowledge of mountain railways, under whose supervision the construction of the railway was completed in 1898.

Ownership

The line was then handed over to the Madras Railway Company to work for the owning company, but a few days after being opened for traffic the way and works suffered severe damage in a cyclonic storm, and extensive restoration and protective works had to be constructed, which prevented traffic being resumed until June, 1898.

Since the reopening, traffic has been carried on continuously, except for a few days at a time during the north-east monsoon rains, when the line is periodically blocked by slips from the hill slopes above the railway.

Cost

The cost of constructing the Mettupalaiyam-Coonoor length was rupees thirty-eight lakhs, and owing to the heavy working expenses the net receipts did not cover

interest on debentures, and the Nilgiri Railway Company found it necessary to sell the Railway to the Secretary of State. The railway is now owned by the State, and worked for Government by the Broad Gauge Administration.

Ooty Extension

It was soon recognized that there was small probability of the project proving a financial success unless the railway was extended to Ootacamund, and surveys for this extension were made, providing for an adhesion line, with a maximum gradient of 1 in 40 with four short lengths of rack on a gradient of 1 in 17. This was estimated to cost rupees twenty lakhs. When, however, funds were allotted for the construction of this extension, the Government of India were unfortunately advised to alter the alignment and to substitute an adhesion line with a ruling gradient of 1 in 25, and this line was constructed under the supervision of Messrs. C. F. Sykes and H. Gales, as Engineers-in-Chief, and was opened for traffic in September, 1908. The cost of this extension was rupees thirty-two and a quarter lakhs.

Electrification

A project for the electrification of the whole line from Mettupalaiyam to Ootacamund has been investigated, but it was found that the initial cost was prohibitive, and that, with the existing traffic, electrification would result in a further increase in the working expenses.

Viaducts and Tunnels

There is much engineering work of interest throughout the line, but the deepest cuttings and the highest viaducts are in the first eight miles above Kallar. In this length there are nineteen viaducts, several of which are nearly sixty feet in height, and there are numerous cuttings of similar depth. There are thirteen tunnels, the longest, which is 481 feet between portals, being under Fern Hill, Ootacamund.

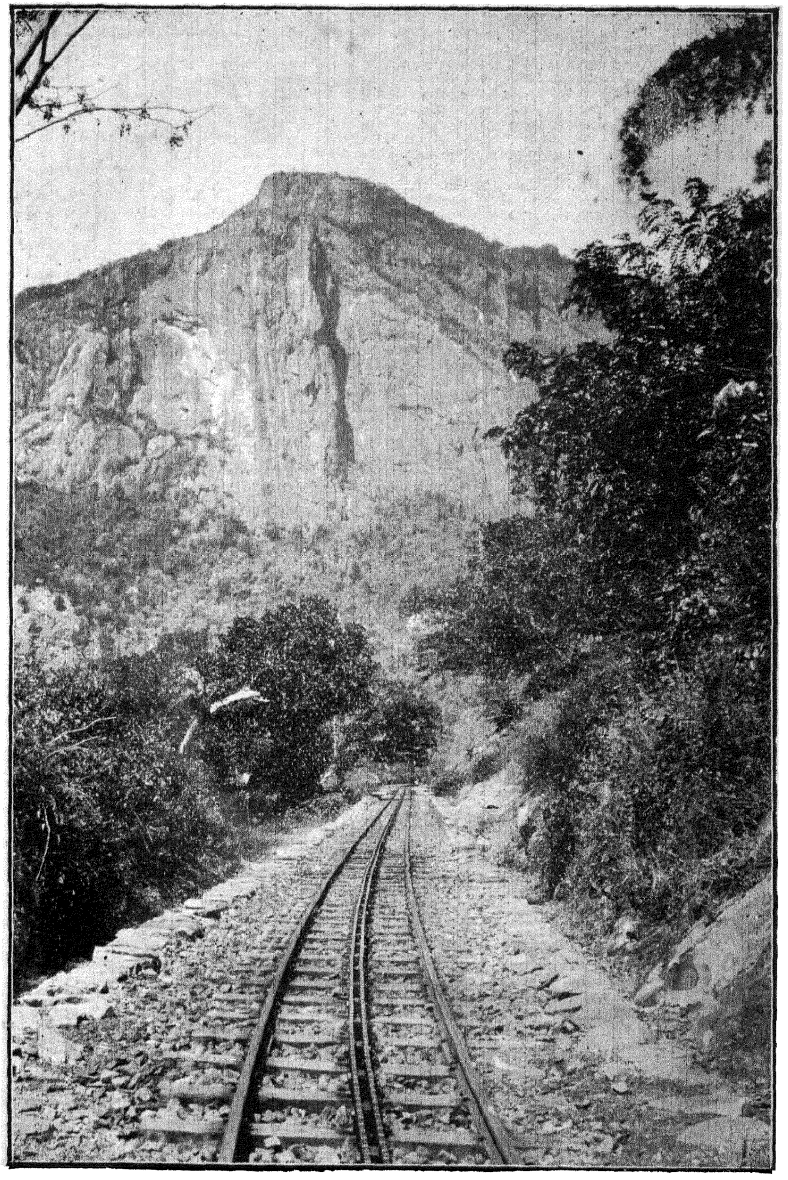
The Rack System

The permanent way on the Kallar-Coonoor length is, as stated above, of the Abt rack type. Two steel racks, the teeth of which break pitch, are laid in the centre of the track and are carried by pedestals which are firmly bolted down to the sleepers. The engines have a double set of cylinders, the pistons of one set driving

the adhesion wheels and the pistons of the other set driving the rack pinions. These pinions engage with the teeth of the rack bars laid in the centre of the track and enable the engine to pull itself and its load up the 1 in 12½ grade. At the entrance to each station the rack terminates in rack-tongues, which enable the rack pinions to engage or disengage with the rack. For descending purposes the engines have, in addition to the vacuum brake, the Chatelier brake—an arrangement by which air is pumped into the cylinders, so as to resist the movement of the engine. Every passenger and goods vehicle is fitted with wheel and rack brakes and carries a brakesman to work these brakes.

The Journey The journey up from Mettupalaiyam to Ootacamund occupies five hours; and the down journey four hours. The highest point on the line is reached between Lovedale and Fernhill, a few minutes before entering the latter station, and may be observed marked on a stone revetted cutting, 'Summit, 7,300 feet.'

Scenery *en route* The scenery all along the way is charming. Leaving *Mettupalaiyam*, with its squat collection of houses scattered on an arid plain, one quickly approaches *Kallar* amid tropical groves of palm trees. From this point the real ascent commences and the rack line starts. Now, in place of desert, vegetation flourishes. Bamboo trees are seen in great quantities on either side of the track: below surge the sea of palm tops that we have recently passed by; and beyond, the Hulicul Droog rears its majestic head, its stern form and rocky bluffs and precipices softened by the many-hued billowing greens of jungle trees. Soon the bamboo belt is left behind, and the whole nature of the vegetation undergoes a marked change. Dwarfed, umbrageous jungle trees twist their gnarled branches above a dense undergrowth of varied shrub; flowers bloom in profusion on trees as on shrub, bush and plant, and the air is sometimes filled with their heavy fragrance. One is struck with the enormous masses of rock that tower above and below the exceedingly precipitous flank of the pass.



SCENE ON THE NILGIRI RAILWAY

One such mass of rock, particularly, seen on the right about 3,000 feet up, never fails to create comment. Later, on the plateau, we may be reintroduced to it as Lamb's Rock: a sheer drop of many hundred feet with a waterfall accentuating its height. When *Hill Grove* Station is reached, the air has become perceptibly cooler, and a cup of tea, which may be obtained during a brief stop, is refreshing. The great Hulicul gorge now lies in full view, and from its depths comes the muffled roar of the Coonoor stream. Picturesque glimpses of the ghat road are caught, as it winds in and about: a smooth white way, through jungle greens. On the slopes of both mountain spurs large patches of coffee and tea, with the glint of their white-walled bungalows and out-houses, show the evidence of man's occupation amid the primeval scene. Between Runnymede and Kartary, the next two stations on the way, the Coonoor stream, so recently several thousand feet below us, is met and crossed; the line keeping to the flank of the further bank, and coming out at Coonoor just above the head of the stream.

At *Coonoor* a halt is made, so that those going up to Ooty may have lunch. The line now casts off the rack again, and the journey onwards loses the tedium of the steeper and slower ascent. The character of the scenery, too, now quickly changes, and one realizes, from the soft undulations of the surrounding country in place of sheer mountain side, that the plateau has at length been gained. The first station after Coonoor, *Wellington*, discloses nothing of the military character of the cantonment it represents, the barracks lying hid over the crest of a hill. But of the Cordite Factory, *Aruvankadu*, which is next touched at, a splendid view is obtained. The Factory itself is surrounded by a wall four and half miles in circumference and twelve feet high, and is easily recognizable from its tall chimney stacks and regular buildings. The residential quarters of the staff are seen on the crest of the hill. Suddenly the line sweeps into full view of the Kaity (otherwise spelt

Keti) valley on the left. This is indeed a charming landscape, unlike anything the traveller has yet seen. The valley lies as in a vast saucer, its surface an emerald sward except where the patches of red earth of little Badaga villages with their small areas of cultivated ground lie scattered. A little stream twines and twists its way like a wounded snake through the centre of the valley. Arriving at the station, *Keti*, the dismantled walls of what looks like an ancient ruin marks the spot where, only a few years back, a number of Boer prisoners were encamped. On all sides range the hills. Far away on the south Lampton's Peak and the Annemalies lie, ridge upon ridge; ahead, to the west range the Kundahs; while on the right tower the Dodabetta heights. As the line ascends, the scope of view enlarges till, upon passing *Lovedale* station, the whole is shut out and the summit of the pass is reached. On arrival at Fernhill one is within the Ootacamund municipality limits, and the sight of the Ooty lake, with St. Thomas' Church showing prettily in the background, announces the termination of the journey, and we run into *Ootacamund*. Curiously enough, on the return down the line, the scenery awakens fresh interest, as if it had never before been encountered. But up, or down, the panorama unfolded by nature is one that will ever remain a lasting impression of beauty to those who have seen it.

CLIMATE AND SANITARIA

Equability—The Seasons—Salubrity—Restorative Qualities—Vegetable Products—Sanitaria—Ootacamund —Kotagiri—Coonoor.

CLIMATE

Equability

THE most remarkable feature of the climate of the Nilgiris, is that in a district so near the equator such a climate, '*the most equable in the world, and fully as bracing as any part of Great Britain*,' should exist. Indeed, when the first visitors to the Hills stated that the thermometer there was twenty-five degrees lower than on the plains, 'such a climate within the tropics was considered so great an anomaly that few would believe of its existence.' That such is the fact is, of course, undeniably established to-day; but, from recent statements of many visitors to the Hills, the actual conditions of this climate are not as well or widely known, even to-day, as they should be. The following extracts from various authorities may, therefore, be found interesting.

The Seasons

'It is not easy to describe the climate of the Nilgiris, so as to convey an accurate idea of it to a stranger, as there is no other, with which I am acquainted, to which it can be strictly and analogically compared. The cold weather, or winter, is like the spring of the North of Persia, or the autumn of the South of France, and the monsoon is very nearly a mild autumn in the South of England. These two divisions include our whole year, and if I were to say that I consider it, all prejudice apart, as equal to any and superior to most of the climates I have seen in the course of pretty extensive wanderings, I may be suspected of partiality or exaggeration. I shall, therefore, content myself to an appeal to facts.'[1]

[1] Dr. Baikie, *The Neiligherries*, p. 16.

Salubrity

'Owing to the great elevation at which the inhabited summit of the Nilgiris stands and the consequent rarefaction of its atmosphere, aided doubtless, in some degree, by the beneficial influence of the luxuriant vegetation which clothes them, the district though distant only eleven degrees from the equator, enjoys a climate now famed for its great salubrity, and remarkable evenness of its seasons, with a temperature which falls in the coldest month of the year to freezing point, and seldom in the hottest reaches seventy-five in the shade.' [1]

Restorative Qualities

'With respect to the climate of the Neelgherry I think I may venture to pronounce it one of the pleasantest in the world as regards temperature. My residence in the mountains has been since the 14th of March (now about three months), and probably the hottest season of the year. A reference to the monthly registers of the thermometer will prove that this is incomparably the most temperate Asiatic climate with which we are yet acquainted, and far superior to the Cape or Mauritius. Here at no season of the year is it too hot in the shade, and to sleep under a light blanket in the warmest months is always agreeable. To invalids, and people suffering from debility from long residence in a hot climate, this, I should think, must prove of the first importance. Neither hot winds nor sultry nights are here known. During the continuance of the milder months (for we have here no hot ones) the mornings and evenings are so cool that a visitor from the low lands is very willing to seek the warmth of the sun, and one may almost every day take exercise in the open air, suffering no other inconvenience than being perhaps a little sun-burnt. . . . In March I ascended the Neelgherry, weak and debilitated; in a few days my appetite was restored, and I soon recovered health and strength, since which period I have not had a single day's sickness.' [2]

[1] Capt. J. Ouchterlony's *Memoir*, 1847.

[2] Lieut. Evans MacPherson, *Appendix to Grigg's Manual*, p. LVI.

In further illustration of the temperate nature of the climate, it may be mentioned that English vegetables (potatoes, beans, cauliflower, cabbage, beet, carrots, turnips, celery and lettuce) are grown almost as well as in England; that English garden flowers are here produced in profusion almost all the year round; and that indigenous botanical productions resemble chiefly those of a temperate climate. A late writer on medical topography states with justice that 'the character of a climate is much more faithfully indicated by such a natural test as its influence on vegetable products, than by any instrumental or artificial means whatever.'[1] This fact is further borne out in the flourishing of English fruit trees, such as apples, plums, pears, walnuts, etc. **Vegetable Products**

So much for a general idea, gathered from so various but authoritative sources—innumerable endorsements of which might be found. It now remains to describe the climates of the various sanitaria in their relation to each other.

SANITARIA

The unique advantage that the Nilgiris enjoy over any other Hill sanitaria is that an invalid can select in one of the three stations of Ootacamund, Kotagiri or Coonoor, the climate most suited to his state of health, for the climates of these several places, while each is equable and salubrious, are graded and distinct. The exact variations in temperature and rainfall in the different stations may best be observed by a study of the comparative meteorological tables given at the end of this Section, to which may be prefaced the following remarks. Of the three, Ootacamund stands at the highest elevation. Here the air is extraordinarily keen, dry, and bracing, and has, as Surgeon-Major Whitton remarks, a sensible effect in exhilarating the spirits, and increasing the disposition to exercise. Inconvenience is **Sanitaria**

[1] *Grigg's Manual*, p. 51.

seldom experienced under great or unusual exertion, and langour or lassitude are never felt as in the sultry plains of India. New-comers should, however, guard against over-taxing their strength as a result of this new-found energy. During the fine weather the atmosphere has a quality of clearness, such as may be remarked wherever coldness and dryness go together.

Ootacamund The seasons in Ooty, as with the other hill-stations, are definitely marked by the arrival and departure of the monsoons. With the setting in of the north-east monsoon, whose official date of arrival is October 15, some rain falls. By the interference of the Dodabetta range, as has already been seen, no great inconvenience is experienced. About three weeks from this date, early in November, the cold weather sets in. At times the atmosphere is remarkably clear and dry, with a fierce sun during the day, and cold, frosty nights, as a result. January and February are marked by cold winds from the north-east, and frosts continue. In March the weather becomes milder, with occasional showers. April and May are the hottest months in the year, but the thermometer is rarely higher than 70° in the shade. In the early part of June thunderstorms and north-west winds usher in the monsoon from that direction. July is usually a disagreeably wet month ; but fine weather is again experienced in August and September.

Kotagiri In temperature, Kotagiri marks the half-way station between Ootacamund and Coonoor. Being about 1,000 feet lower than Ootacamund, and 500 feet above Coonoor, it catches something of both the north-east and south-west monsoons; but has a more conservative rainfall throughout the year than either of its neighbours. On the whole, its climate is the most even of the three stations, and now that it possesses a first-rate hotel, well-appointed club, and other civilized advantages, there is no doubt but that this station is rapidly increasing in size and popularity as a sanitarium.

Coonoor The climate of Coonoor is particularly mild and genial, for the sun is frequently obscured by clouds and

the rain is only occasional. Being situated about 1,530 feet below Ootacamund, its climate is not considered as bracing; but it gains the advantage, on the other hand, of experiencing neither the severe cold nor piercing winds of the latter station, and so is better suited to visitors who have just arrived from the plains. For this reason doctors often advise their patients to break their journey to Ootacamund by a few days stay at Coonoor. It is well sheltered from the south-west monsoon (June and July) by the Doddabetta range, which rages in Ooty; it receives, however, the full force of the north-east monsoon from about the middle of October till towards the end of November. December is usually a delightful month, with clear days and slight frosts in parts at night.

Children

An extract from Major Bryson's original monograph for the first edition of this book says: For children, Coonoor and Kotagiri are an earthly paradise.

It is one of the pleasures of residence here to see the rosy, healthy crowd who swarm about the compounds, especially during the season, and particularly if you have seen them arrive a fortnight or so before, pale, washed-out and limp and weary. Complaints such as whooping cough they must occasionally suffer from, but they run a very mild course and there are none of the distressing sequelæ so frequent and so dreaded at Home.

Hospitals

All three of our Hill Stations are well equipped with up-to-date Hospitals which take in European and Indian patients of both sexes. There are usually nursing homes in Ootacamund and Coonoor. The Pasteur Institute is a very fine building in charge of two Indian Medical Officers and is doing excellent work. It has no quarters for Europeans, but these are catered for handsomely by the local hotels, and especially by Hill Grove Hotel which is within easy walking distance of the Institute.

Comparative Meteorological Table showing the differences in Temperature and Rainfall between the various Hill Stations and Simla.

Month	Ootacamund Elevation 7,228 ft.			Kotagiri Elevation 6,511 ft.			Coonoor Elevation 5,954 ft.			Simla Elevation 7,224 ft.		
	Mean Temperature	Rainfall Inches	Remarks	Mean Temperature	Rainfall Inches	Remarks	Mean Temperature	Rainfall Inches	Remarks	Mean Temperature	Rainfall Inches	Remarks
January	54°	0.38	South-West Monsoon	59°	1.36	N. E. Monsoon	60°	1.78	N. E. Monsoon	40°	63.59	Note the temperature compared with the Nilgiris.
February	56°	0.43		60°	2.08		62°	2.52		44°		
March	60°	1.00		61°	1.86		68°	2.62		53°		
April	61°	3.24		63°	4.40		68°	4.31		61°		
May	61°	6.22		63°	5.40		68°	4.46		66°		
June	57°	6.17		64°	3.86		65°	2.88		80°		
July	63°	6.67		65°	4.47		70°	3.12		75°		
August	63°	4.71		65°	4.15		70°	3.53		78°		
September	63°	4.90		64°	6.11		70°	6.08		70°		
October	56°	8.17		62°	13.83	N. E. Monsoon	65°	12.62	N. E. Monsoon	67°		
November	54°	4.49		60°	9.46		62°	10.77		52°		
December	53°	1.97		59°	4.57		62	7.17		46°		
Total	58°	48.35		62°	61.55		65°	61.86		61°	63.59	

Mean Temperature of Hill Stations as compared with that of Great Britain and the Presidency Capitals.

London 50	Wellington... ... 62	Coonoor 64	Bombay 81
Ootacamund 57	Kotagiri 62	Calcutta 78	Madras 85

NILGIRI SANITARIA

(A Monograph by MAJOR R. BRYSON, F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Nilgiris).

Preliminary Precautions—Clothing—Sun—Sanitaria: Ootacamund, Coonoor, Kotagiri—General Health—Chest Affections—Convalescence—Children—Hospitals.

Preliminary Precautions

VISITORS to the Nilgiris do not experience any change in temperature till they have travelled up some distance on the Ghât Railway. If they are passengers by the afternoon train they may not find it unpleasantly cold till they have left Coonoor and begun the climb up to Ooty. But it must be remembered that in most cases they are coming up after a residence in the heat of the plains, and a few hours makes the difference between discomfort from heat and perspiration at Mettupalaiyam, and absolute cold at the top of the ghât. I cannot, therefore, emphasise too greatly the importance of changing into warm undergarments and thick clothing before leaving Mettupalaiyam. As a rule it is most convenient to do so in the train before arriving at this station, in spite of the temporary unpleasantness of the change; but some prefer—unadvisedly I think—to change at the Coonoor station. In any case it is most necessary to have an overcoat which can be put on in the Ghât Railway, and should it happen to be a wet day and a chill wind blowing, the *râison d'etre* of this precaution will be very obvious.

Clothing

On arrival at one's destination, the exhilaration of the pure, cold atmosphere results in a feeling of energy and buoyancy of spirit, accompanied by a tremendous increase of appetite, all of which, unless kept under control, spell disaster—fortunately, as a rule, only temporary. Several of my medical friends have told me

that, as the result of experience, they make it a routine practice to take a small dose of calomel the night of arrival, and to avoid lunch for the first few days. Most people also feel blown and puffed after slight exertion for the first few days: but this is, of course, due partly to the rarefaction of the atmosphere, and partly to the fact that they are not used to the ups and downs of the roads on the Hills. The moisture of the air at the wettest times of the year has little effect on visitors, provided always that they take the precaution to change after a ducking, and always wear warm vests and drawers and thick socks or stockings, whatever the weather or the season of the year. Another precaution I should mention is either changing, altogether, or putting on a warm overcoat or sweater after exertion. One should get into the habit of doing this after every walk or game; and, especially in the evening, avoid sitting down to get cool—a fatal mistake.

Effects of Sun

Another great temptation to error arises from the mildness of the sun's rays during the day. You may ramble about, or sit under the trees all day, and every day, but do so without adequate protection for the head, and you will be unpleasantly reminded of the fact that you are precious near the equator. The sun's rays are nearly vertical though the temperature is low because of the elevation. So much for the general tourist.

Sanitaria

For the invalid there is, in my opinion, no place like the Nilgiris for variety. He has the choice of the three different places: Ootacamund, Coonoor, and Kotagiri, and each has its own special advantages. For one searching only for rest and change of surroundings there is hunting and golf of the best to be had in Ooty. In Coonoor he can get tennis, golf, badminton, racquets and there is a most excellent skating rink and ball-room, and these recreations are more systematically indulged in than in Ooty, where they are rather swamped by the hunting.

The Coonoor residents go to the neighbouring cantonment of Wellington—a fifteen minute walk —for their

golf; and at the Gymkhana in the vicinity of the links, the Band of the British Regiment plays, as a rule, once a week, and the garrison play hockey, football, and polo, on fixed days. Both Ooty and Coonoor have first-class Clubs where the weary worker from below can get his billiards and bridge in the evenings.

Kotagiri is typically a rest-cure resort. It has a small Club and Golf Links, and just a few residents, but is on a much smaller scale than the sister stations, which are rather more lively especially during the season and during the race week, an annual institution in both places. It scores to some extent, in one respect, in that it is not a municipality and, therefore, taxation is unknown, and living cheaper.

General Health

Contrary to generally accepted opinion I have not found people with bowel complaints suffer from a residence on the Hills. On the other hand, I have known several with bad *Mūcous Colitis* recover entirely. Children occasionally get an attack of *diarrhœa* almost invariably due to a sluggish liver, and girls more frequently than boys. This fact I attribute to cotton blouses and thin drawers, which subject the extremities to chill. Attention to these details soon eases an attack. I have not known of a single case of *Enteric* indigenous to Coonoor or Kotagiri since I have been here. One or two imported cases occurred and recovered, and that was the end of it. *Cholera* is, of course, unknown amongst the Europeans and so is *Small Pox*. There are practically no mosquitoes and no Malaria. The housekeeper need not worry about mosquito nets and ants do not invade her larder.

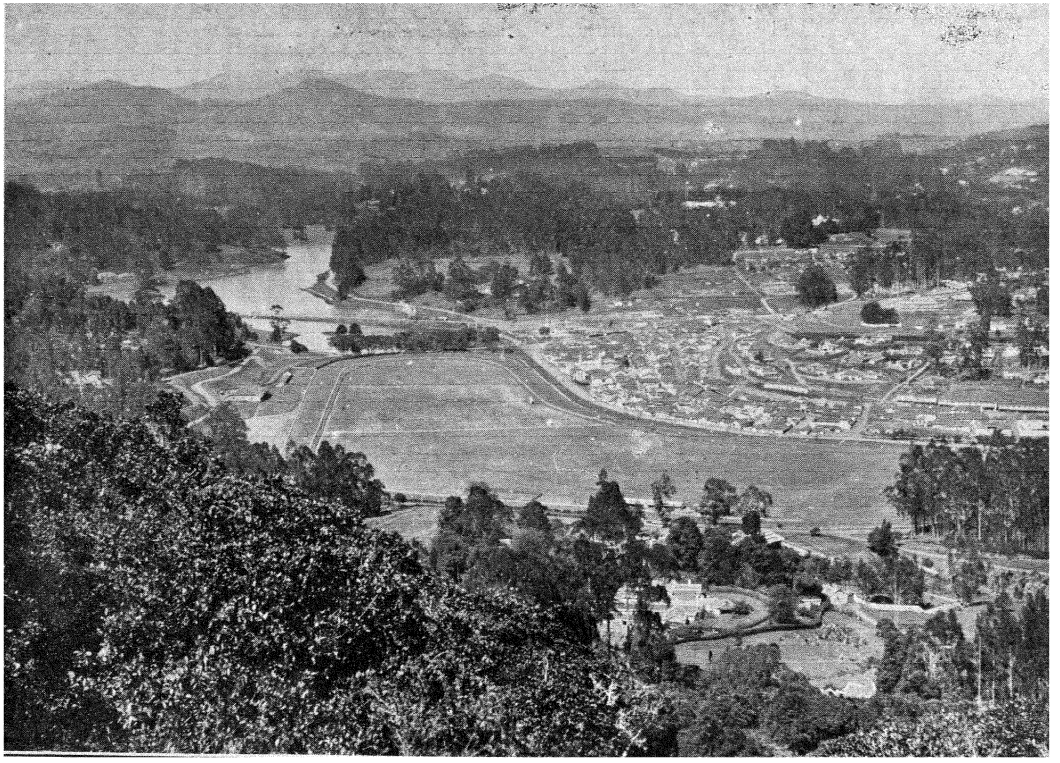
Chest Affections

For chest affections, Kotagiri and Coonoor are *par excellence* the place for treatment. An Officer of the Indian Medical Service, writing in the December number of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, strongly advocated the erection of a Sanitarium on the Hills for consumptives; and quotes the case of a friend suffering from *Phthisis*, who was practically given up by his physicians, and who, after a residence in such world-famed places as Switzerland, the south of France and

Australia, finally hit on Kotagiri. The patient states that it is undoubtedly the best and the most equitable climate in India, and that he has found none to suit him as this does. He can lead an invalid life pleasantly here, and yet be in the open air. This is *the* strong point for chest cases. The residents of Coonoor frequently inform me that they keep the windows of their bed-rooms open from one year's end to the other. But I think this depends to some extent on the position of the house. In those which are more exposed, as in the case of the writer's, a thin blanket has been acceptable in the warmest season; and that with the windows closed at night. Open air treatment is not only an exceedingly simple matter, but it can be carried out without any discomfort whatever. I have seen the most marvellous results follow from keeping a patient out of doors under the firs and eucalyptus trees all day, and on the verandah at night. Most of the houses are built with beautiful verandahs adjoining the bedrooms; and where, in one or two cases, a patient has been nervous of sleeping outside, I have always been able to arrange for the bed to be put in a big window—one of the features of the residences here—and by making suitable arrangements for obviating draughts and opening the roof ventilators, have obtained the most pleasing results.

Convalescence

Convalescence from surgical operations, accouchment, etc., is very rapid: rather too much so in the latter case, as it is difficult to keep women on their backs as long as I, personally, should like to. The air is clear and pure, and sepsis, for once, at a disadvantage. Both in Kotagiri and Coonoor the European residences are built away from, and out of sight of, the native town, and there is little dust from vehicular traffic. The importance of this to chest cases, surgical or otherwise, cannot be exaggerated. Owing to the rarefied condition of the air, I cannot recommend the Hills for patients with heart disease or for those with advanced liver or kidney complaints. To such the rapid fall of temperature in the evenings is deleterious.



GENERAL VIEW OF OOTACAMUND

OOTACAMUND

Ootacamund—Discovery and Founder—Physical Features—Main Roads—Other Roads—Public Buildings—Stonehouse—Government House—The Assembly Rooms—Post and Telegraph Offices and Law Courts—Churches—St. Stephen's Church—St. Thomas' Church—Roman Catholic Churches—Schools—The Nilgiri Library—The Ootacamund Club—The Gymkhana Club—The Ootacamund Hunt.

Ootacamund

OOTACAMUND—familiarly diminished to Ooty—is the largest of the hill stations in Southern India; the capital of the Nilgiri District; head-quarters of the taluk bearing the same name; the seat of the Madras Government during the summer months; and divisional head-quarters of the 9th Division. It lies partly in a valley formed by two spurs of hills on the north-western side of the Dodabetta range, and partly on the slopes of the containing hills themselves; its elevation varying from 7,150 feet at the ordinary water-level of the lake that lies at its feet, to 8,640 feet at the summit of Dodabetta peak. (Latitude, 11° 24′ 5·40″; longitude, 76° 46′ 44·39″.) On account of its bracing climate, excellent roads and public facilities, and beautiful natural surroundings, it has long rejoiced in the sobriquet: 'The Queen of Hill Stations.'

Discovery and Founder

First mention of Ootacamund appeared in the Madras Gazette in 1821, under the name of Wotokymund, in a descriptive article by an anonymous correspondent, who still remains unknown. From a European standpoint this may be said to be the year of its discovery. In 1822, a year later, the first European residence ('Stonehouse,' where the Government Offices now stand) was erected by Mr. John Sullivan, Collector of Coimbatore, whose

name is most prominent in the early history of the district. He fully appreciated the advantages of the spot as a general sanitarium for the south, and to his enthusiasm and influence with the Government, Ootacamund probably owes her present important standing. The name of John Sullivan, therefore, may go down to posterity not only as the first recognized European resident of Ootacamund, but as its actual founder. Its early development as a health resort, when the many obstacles in the way of traffic are considered, was fairly rapid. It was constituted a municipality in 1865; the limits enclose fourteen square miles, and the population by the census of 1911 was 18,700.

Physical Features

Ootacamund has been described as lying in a basin: this is in the main true, for on the south, east, and north stand the sentinel heights of Elk Hill (8,090 feet), Dodabetta (8,640 feet) and Club Hill (8,030 feet). But the general hilliness of the interior of the basin thus formed does not quite justify the metaphor; while the basin altogether loses its mountain rim to the west, where the country is open. The influence of these physical features upon climatic conditions is great; the station being guarded by the mountain barrier thus placed on north, east, and south, the force of the north-east monsoon is broken and scarcely felt. Being exposed on the west, however, it catches the south-west monsoon, and disagreeable westerly winds at times prevail. At the base of the hills runs a long narrow valley opening to the west, a portion of which encloses an artificial lake which will be noted later. Away on the horizon may be seen the broken peaks of the Kundah range and, intervening, lie the downs which will also be touched upon under a separate head.

Main Roads

The general trend of the station is to the north of the parent valley. From the railway terminus, which is rather unfortunately situated at the further end of the Native town, the main road (Commercial Road) passes along, with numerous bazaars and the markets on the one hand, while on the other the sight is relieved by the

wide level stretch of turf formed by Hobart Park grounds. A little further along, first a row of bazaars on the left is encountered, which suddenly breaks and gives place to a long block of better class native shops. At the termination of these a branch diverging to the left, the Wenlock Road, gives easy access to the upper portion of Mount Road. Commercial Road passes along the foot of the hill, and terminating at Charing Cross. This point is well defined by The Adam Memorial Fountain, at the junction of four main roads. The road straight ahead leads past Messrs. Simpson & Co.'s Motor Garage on to the Government Gardens. The road to the right begins the Ootacamund-Coonoor ghat, and it may be observed, in passing, that from this point the olden day *tongas* began or ended their ghat journeys. To the left, and up the steep hill, we ascend Church Hill Road, passing Messrs. Oakes & Co.'s establishment on the right, and meeting the Wenlock Road again. Here a branch inclining to the left leads to the Bank of Madras, Messrs. Heath & Co.'s confectionery shop and refreshment room, the Nilgiri Library, and Messrs. Bailey Bros.' establishment. Continuing, Church Hill passes Messrs. Spencer & Co.'s and terminates on a crest of the hill at the large gates of St. Stephen's Church.

The point now reached is known as Church Hill. This may be said to be the centre not only of the station, but of the district generally, for from the Church Gates main roads radiate in every direction, and from here, distances to outlying places are reckoned. It may also be considered the chief official and business centre, as around it are gathered the District Headquarter Offices, Civil and Magistrate's Courts, Telegraph and Post Offices; Messrs. Smith & Sons, Chemists; Messrs. Misquith & Co.'s Music Rooms; Messrs. Barton, Son & Co., Jewellers & Opticians; and the Centre Hotel.

Other Roads

It is not the intention of the compiler to enter into a detailed description of the various roads about Ooty, for, as the visitor will not be long in observing, the

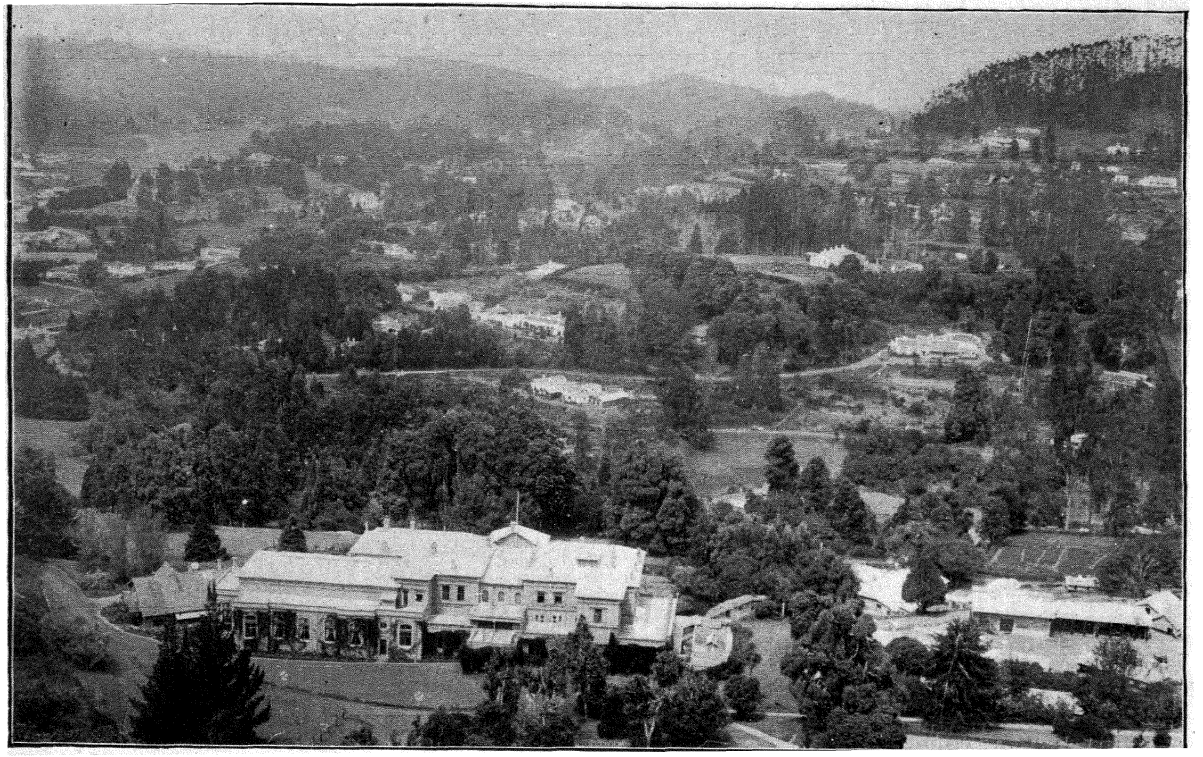
roads, although they are all very fine and broad, are, by reason of the hilliness of the district, winding and intricate: such an attempt would be as futile of practical purpose as it would be difficult. Experience has proved that local enquiry as to the desired route, and the numerous sign-posts that point the way in every direction, will be found the most practical guide to the stranger.

There is, however, one road that may be found useful on arriving or returning to the railway station that deserves mention. This is found on leaving the railway station gates, cutting up to the right, taking a sharp hairpin turn and leading on past St. Bartholemew's Hospital on the left, past Armoury Hill and the "South of India Observer" Offices when it joins the Church Hill triangle of roads at Bailey Bros. If one happens to be in this vicinity, and time is an object, this will be found the quickest and best return road to take to the railway station.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

In structure and architectural design, the public buildings are, naturally, neither elaborate nor pretentious. Yet, the prominence usually afforded them by their position on hill crests, coupled with their beautiful surroundings, lends them a certain dignity, while much of historic interest attaches to them.

STONEHOUSE, built about 1822 by Mr. Sullivan, was the first European house to be erected in Ooty. The original walls of the house are still standing, but the beautiful garden that once surrounded them has given place to the additional buildings that have been erected from time to time since 1870, when the building was adapted to its present use as Government offices. The clock-tower and council-chamber are both conspicuous on Stonehouse Hill, while during the season the guns of the battery, placed just below, are often heard announcing the arrival of some high official. One living relic of the



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OOTACAMUND

old place is found in an oak tree that is said to have been planted by Mr. Sullivan.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE is situated on a ridge of the western slopes of the Dodabetta range, on the outskirts of the south-eastern quarter of the station. An imposing drive through the Government Botanical Gardens leads to the gates, and a very fine view is seen from the house itself. The main building, a good idea of which may be gathered from the accompanying illustration, was erected during the years 1877–1879, when the Duke of Buckingham was Governor of the Presidency. A fine ball room was added by Sir Arthur Havelock in 1900, and in 1904 electric lighting was installed throughout. The well-kept lawns and beautiful gardens are the delight of visitors from the low country during the summer months.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, built by Mr. John Browne of Nilgiri Tonga fame, forms the principal hall for theatricals, and recreation of the kind in the station. The hall is also used as a public skating rink—entrance fee, four annas—and is open every day. The Volunteer band plays here about once a week.

THE POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH OFFICE AND LAW COURTS together with other public offices, form an ornamental group of buildings at the head of Mount Road.

CHURCHES

ST. STEPHEN'S is the oldest Church in the district; its foundation stone having been laid on April 23, 1829, by Mr. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, who was then Governor. **St. Stephen's Church**

The building was consecrated a year later by Bishop Turner, of Calcutta. The big beams used in the construction of the roof and much of the other timber were brought from Tippu Sultan's palace at Seringapatam—a curious thing, indeed, that the original property of so bloodthirsty a marauder should afterwards find Christian consecration. In 1851 the gallery and clock-tower

were added to the church, and in the latter a peal of nine tubular bells was placed in 1894; the pipe organ has been renewed and enlarged from time to time. There is a very pretty cemetery surrounding the Church which contains the names of many illustrious men among its headstones. The cemetery is now closed.

Sunday Services:—

Holy Communion	8.30 a.m.
Morning Prayer and Sermon	11.30 a.m.
Evensong and Sermon	5.30 p.m.

Midday Holy Communion on the first Sunday of each month.

Week-day Services:—Wednesday 7.45 a.m. Mattins; 8.20 a.m. Litany; 8.30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 6.15 p.m. Evensong with Address; Thursdays 8.30 a.m. Holy Communion; Friday 9.30 a.m. Litany.

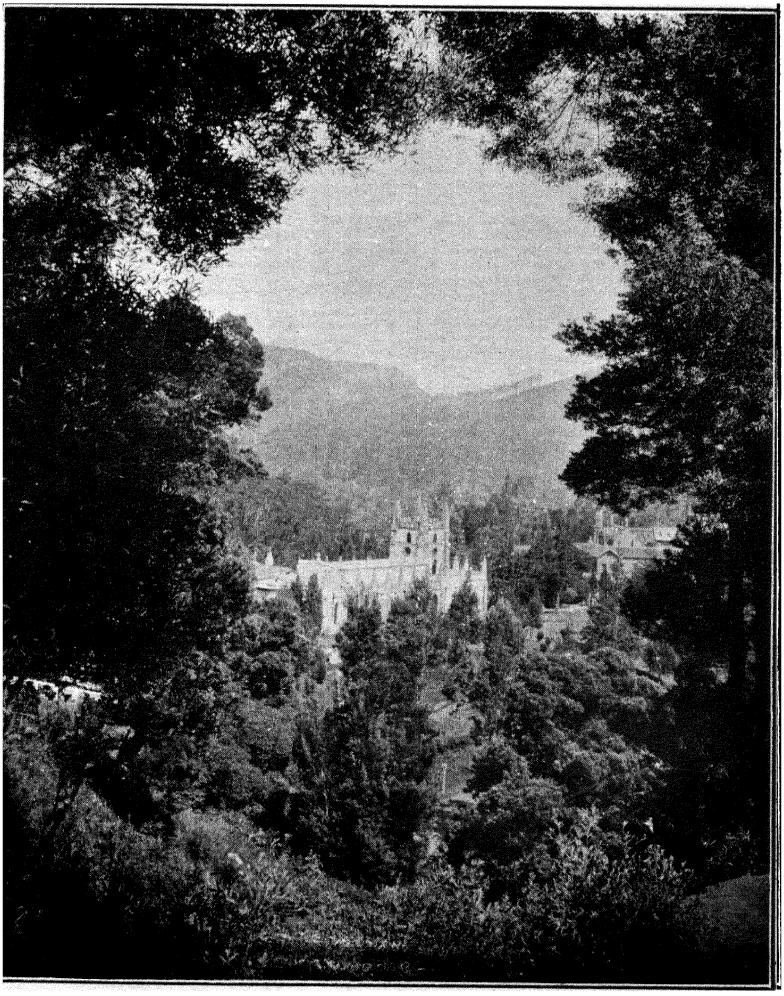
St. Thomas' Church

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH is most picturesquely situated on the border of the Ootacamund lake. It was built to meet the needs of the growing community, and since 1881, when the St. Stephen's cemetery was closed, it has formed the burial ground of the station. Its foundation stone was laid in 1867 and the completed building was consecrated in 1870 and again by a Bishop of Calcutta, the Right Rev. Robert Milman. It takes its name from Bishop Thomas Dealtry to whom also the west window was dedicated in recognition of the good work he had done for the church.

Roman Catholic Churches

There are two Roman Catholic Churches. St. Mary's, which is dedicated to Our Lady, was erected in 1868-1869, and consecrated in the following year by the very Rev. Father Degelis. It contains the remains of Cardinal Howard, who died in the year 1863, while on a tour of inspection of India. Services are held daily at 7 a.m. On Sundays and days of obligation there is a second morning service at 9 and the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament at 5 p.m.

The Church of the Sacred Heart was built in 1895 for the convenience of Roman Catholics living on the east side of Ootacamund. It was consecrated and



St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund

The Oldest Church on the Hills : Built in 1830. Its principal timbers were taken from the notorious Tippu Sultan's Palace at Seringapatam.

opened for Divine Service on February 28, 1897, by the Right Rev. Dr. Bardou, Roman Catholic Bishop of Coimbatore. Mass is said at 7 a.m. daily, and on Sundays at 9 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

SCHOOLS

Ootacamund, with its bracing climate, is well suited to the existence of good European schools for children of both sexes. Many schools which were established in the olden days have had successful careers, but most of them have passed away with their principals (who were usually their founders). We shall, therefore, only deal with the schools now in existence, and that at no great length.

BREEKS' MEMORIAL SCHOOL for boys is one of the oldest institutions of the kind on the Hills. It was founded in memory of Mr. J. W. Breeks, the first Commissioner of the Nilgiris. The original buildings occupied by the school, the foundation stone of which was laid by Mr. J. D. Sim, C.S.I., in 1873, a year after Mr. Breeks' death, may be easily recognized by the clock-tower on 'Telegraph Hill'. The buildings are now occupied by the Civil Court and its offices, the school having been moved in 1886 to its present fine building on the Wenlock Road. The fortunes of the school have been various and under many different schemes of management. In 1905 a new English head master was appointed and a boarding house for European boys was opened. The school now gives promise of better things.

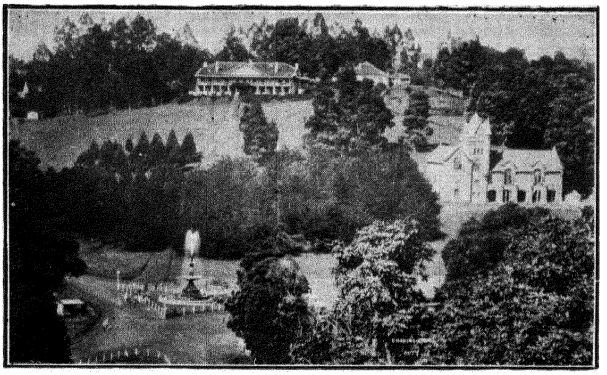
Of European girls' schools there are two—The HIGH SCHOOL OF THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH is a Protestant institution which receives both boarders and day-scholars; the NAZARETH CONVENT SCHOOL is a corresponding Roman Catholic institution. Both schools provide a most excellent training for the daughters of the better classes, and are well equipped in every way.

THE LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL, founded in honour of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., had its beginning on September 6, 1858, at Lark Hill, now known, though very much in an altered shape, as Caerlaverock. In 1863 the present site at Lovedale was acquired, and the buildings were completed in 1871. The school buildings and grounds cover 760'76 acres, and the institution as it now stands, is one of the most powerful in India. It provides the orphan children of soldiers, or volunteers, both Protestants and Roman Catholics with all the necessaries of life and good education. Special attention is also paid to training to arms which is entirely apart from the discipline and drill maintained by the Military Staff. Of recent years, several improvements have been carried out both in the boys' and girls' branches. A new chapel, which is one of the prettiest to be seen in the South, and a new dairy were completed in 1913, besides other buildings in the Girls' School. A scheme is also on foot to establish an Arts and Training College for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, so as to serve the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, as well as Burma. Efforts are made to keep it in touch with the pupils after they have left the institution, the work having proved most successful and beneficial. This excellent institution is well worth a visit, and visitors should apply for permission to the Principal previously. The annual celebration of Founder's Day on September 6, is, perhaps, one of the finest functions of its kind in the East.

Principal—The Rev. W. H. G. Padfield, M.A.

THE NILGIRI LIBRARY

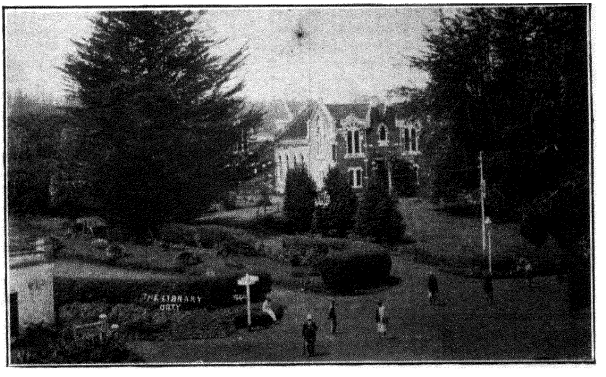
The Ootacamund Library, which bears the name 'The Nilgiri Library,' probably from the fact that it was the first library to be organized in the district, was started in 1858 in connection with a small museum which had been formed three years earlier. In its early life it received a Government grant of Rs. 100 per month. In



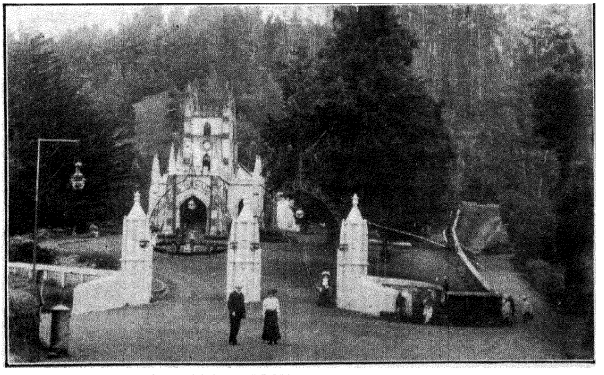
CHARING CROSS

Where the roads from every quarter of Ooty meet

A spacious old building; quiet, restful, and well equipped



NILGIRI LIBRARY



St. STEPHEN'S CHURCH

Its big beams are from Tippu Sultan's Lal Bagh Palace, Seringapatam

1867 the foundation stone of the existing fine building was laid by the then Chief Secretary, Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot. The site was presented by Government, having formerly been occupied as a Travellers' Bungalow. The building was opened in 1869. In 1875 Government withdrew its grant, and in 1878 the library was registered as an Association under Act XXI of 1860. In 1899 a 'Silent Room' and 'Ladies' Cloak Room' were added. The library is well stocked with the current periodicals as well as with the usual books of reference and fiction. The reading room is open every day throughout the year from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. The circulating department is closed on Sundays and public holidays altogether; on week days from March till October it is open from 8 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., and from October to March closes at 6 o'clock—half an hour earlier.

OFFICERS:

Hon. Secretary—S. V. Edge, Esq.
Treasurer —C. S. Simpson, Esq.

THE OOTACAMUND CLUB

The building occupied by the present Ootacamund Club was constructed as a hotel by Sir William Rumbold, Bart., in 1831–32 and opened in this capacity in 1833. In the following year it was rented as a private house by the Governor-General, Lord Bentinck, and after again becoming a hotel in 1836 was finally acquired by the originators of the Ootacamund Club in 1841. Since those early days the Club has been very much enlarged and improved. Its accommodation now consists of twenty-three rooms. There is a Ladies' Annexe with privileges for families of members. In the main building are reading, writing, and card rooms, and also a billiard room with two tables. There is a very good racquet court inside.

Conditions of Membership

Officers in His Majesty's Services and gentlemen moving in general society are eligible as members:— Election: by ballot. Entrance Fee: Rs. 150 in three instalments of Rs. 50 each. Subscription: Annual, Rs. 12; Monthly, resident in Ooty, Rs. 5; Absent from India, *nil*; Honorary (for one month only), Rs. 10; Ladies' Annexe for families of members, monthly Rs. 2. Accommodation: Twenty-three rooms and also a Racquet court. Affiliations: The Newara Eliya Hill Club, Ceylon; The Grosvenor Club, London.

OFFICERS:

President—S. A. Walker, Esq.
Manager—G. Fernandez.

THE GYMKHANA CLUB

The Neilgherry Archery Club was the name given to the first open-air sports club in Ootacamund. It was started in 1869 by Mr. Breeks, then Commissioner of the District, whose name is so closely associated with the early progress of the station. In course of time the club evolved into the A.B.C. (Archery, Badminton, and Croquet) Club. In the meantime a Gymkhana Club had in 1882 been started, its interests being only those of polo and racing. In 1892 the A.B.C. and the Gymkhana Clubs amalgamated under the name of the latter: thus the Gymkhana Club in its entirety was formed. The club grounds are situated on a fine expanse of level ground, near the Ooty lake, and afford a splendid field for racing, polo, football, golf, cricket, tennis, badminton, etc. In 1898 a fine pavilion and race-stand was built at a cost of Rs. 27,000 to replace the old A.B.C. pavilion at Hobart Park. Here, dressing rooms and lockers are provided, and all kinds of refreshment may be obtained.

The rates of subscription to the Club are as follows: —Members, yearly, Rs. 50; or Rs. 10 per month.

OFFICERS:

Hon. Secretary—Major W. Ward, V.D.
Manager —Capt. Hardy.

THE OOTACAMUND HUNT

Nowhere, 'east of Suez,' is there so grand a field for the sport, nor in the Motherland itself is fox-hunting so keenly pursued, as on the Nilgiris, with the Ootacamund Hunt. From a very humble beginning, the Club now has a reputation which is almost as well known at Home, as it is throughout India. Brooksby, in *The Field*, writing of hunting on these Hills, says:—'This is a wild, sporting country in which English fox-hounds are not wanted, where game is plentiful, and the problem of scent is (locally) solved.' Again, 'Oh, worshipful Master of England, this country has its advantages after all. No riding over hounds when they are running here, no scuttling forward and cutting off the track as they turn under a hedgerow. Not the wisest citizen that ever migrated to Milton, to stick one more thorn into the already lacerated sides of Firr or Gillard could work much mischief here. There is always a scent, and as the hounds must often start close at their game, it is all that the stoutest of waler blood, sent along by the keenest and youngest of spurs, can do to live with them.'

History

The history of the sport in Ooty dates back as far as 1845, when Lieut. (afterwards Sir) Thomas Peyton started the first regular pack, though fox hounds were introduced on the Nilgiris as far back as 1829; but were used for beating the sholas for game, and later hunted the elk or sambhur. After a very precarious career in the interval, the Hunt Club, as it exists to-day was thoroughly organized and regularly started, by Mr. J. W. Breeks, the first Commissioner of the Nilgiris

in 1869. During the last twenty years the Hunt has become established on a larger and firmer basis, and in most respects equals the ordinary provincial pack in England.

In 1896, Lord Wenlock, then Governor of Madras, was instrumental in reserving thirty square miles of grass and shola to the west of Ooty which is now known as the 'Wenlock Downs.'

The Hunting Country

The hunting country lies to the west of Ootacamund and consists of rolling downs, interspersed with streams and bogs and hills of considerable altitude. There is practically no jumping. The banks of the streams are generally rotten owing to rats; otherwise, the going is sound and good, and chiefly of grass. The swamps can only be crossed by the special crossings constructed by the hunt. Hounds run extremely fast with no hedges to impede them, and it takes a good horse and a good rider to live with them. An eye for country is a valuable asset to the new-comer.

The Jack

The Hill Jackal is a fine animal, and unless severely pursued at the start can hold its own with the fastest hounds and beat them.

Hunt Management

The Hunt is managed by a Committee of which H.E. The Governor is President. The Masters are always amateurs and are assisted by amateur whips as well as by two Indian whips whose duties are to bring on lost or lagging hounds and to carry the terrier and spade. As a rule the Indian whips are not expected to turn hounds to the Master or to indulge in much galloping. The Master and amateur Whips provide their own horses and six horses are provided by the Management for the Indian Whips.

The Hunting Season

The hunting season commences in April or May, as soon as the ground is soft enough for the feet of hounds and horses. It ends about the third week in October. Hounds usually meet four times a week, i.e. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. On Monday and Thursday the meets are always close to Ootacamund and early in the morning. On other days the meets are

at 12 noon, and usually at some distance out. Post cards giving the place and hour of meets are issued every week to subscribers and notices are posted at the Club, the Gymkhana and at the Library.

Subscription

The average annual cost of running the Hunt is about Rs. 20,000, and the Management is entirely dependent on voluntary subscriptions. There is no 'cap' nor minimum subscription, but regular followers are expected to subscribe not less than Rs. 100, and the fortunate possessors of several horses to increase their subscriptions in proportion. In addition to the ordinary Hunt Subscription, followers of the Hunt are expected to subscribe to the 'Heseltine Fund,' which was started some years ago to provide funds for the upkeep of the numerous rides and crossings which have been made for the convenience of the field. Subscriptions to this fund are limited to a maximum of Rs. 15.

Ooty Hunt Club

All followers of the Hunt who have subscribed not less than Rs. 100 may be elected to the Hunt Club and must be proposed and seconded by two members of the Hunt Committee which has the power of election. The annual subscription to the Hunt Club is Rs. 15, payable only so long as the Member is in Ootacamund. The subscriptions go towards a fund which is kept in case of emergencies.

The Kennels

The Kennels are situated near the Golf Links. They were rebuilt on English lines some twelve years ago. They contain kennels and yards for sixty couple of hounds; separate boiling house, hospital, store-rooms, office, superintendent's bungalow, lines, and stabling for six horses. The establishment in the Season comprises the two Indian whips, twelve kennel boys, two mahtis, cook, six syces and is under the control and superintendence of Mrs. Leech.

The Hounds

The number of hounds in kennel varies from time to time, but is ususally about fifty couple. The usual practice is to import ten couple of hounds, or so, annually from some well-known kennel in England and to breed about fifteen or twenty couple locally. The Ooty Hunt

is very fortunate in its friends at Home, and owns some of the best hound blood of England, as the result of presentations from the Dukes of Buccleugh and Beaufort, Mr. W. Fuller, Captain Heseltine, the Rev. E. A. Milne and other well-known hound breeders and Masters of Hounds.

The country-bred hounds are excellent when good walks can be obtained for the puppies, and the Hunt is very grateful to any resident or visitor who will undertake the walking of a couple of puppies for a few months.

NOTES FOR VISITORS

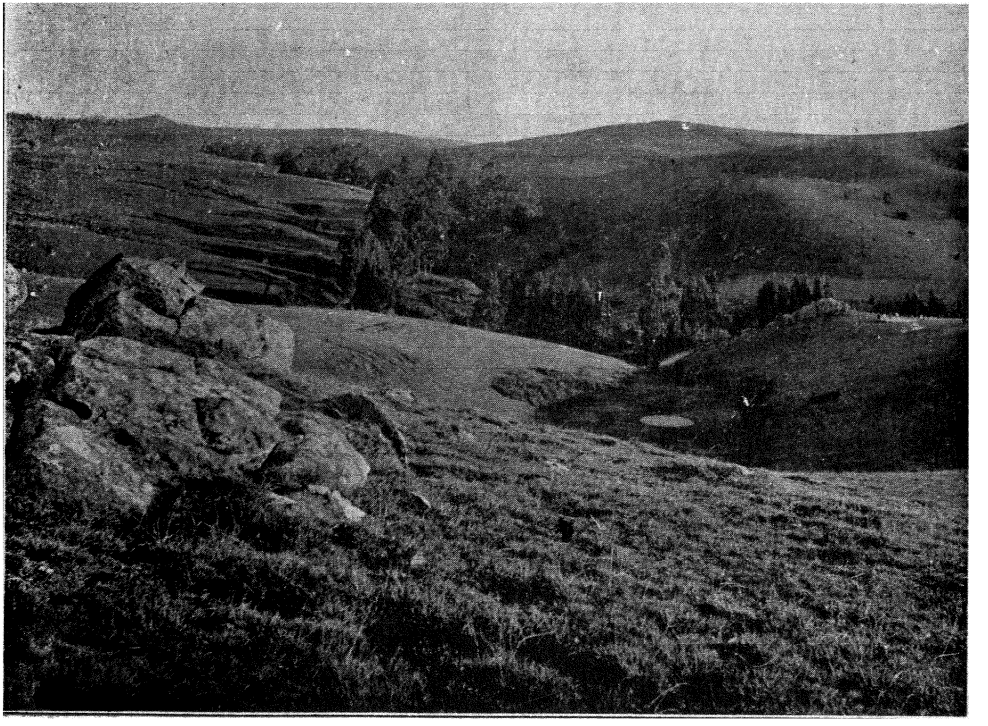
Costume Any hunting costume is permissible. A fair proportion of the followers of the Hunt wear the orthodox black or pink. Others adopt various forms of 'rat-catcher' costume. Only members of the Hunt may wear the O.H. button.

Class of Horses For a light-weight, a good weight-carrying pony does excellently. For others, horses are recommended. A horse or pony should have deep girth, good shoulders, and good hocks. Staying power rather than speed is the chief desideratum.

Keep of Horses A hunter in hard condition will cost about Rs. 45 to Rs. 55 to keep at Ooty. This amount is inclusive of syce's pay, clothing, grass, and from 12 to 18 lbs. of oats, bran, etc. Visitors are recommended to be careful when altering a horse's feed from kulthi (gram) to hard grain, and to do so gradually, as a sudden change is apt to induce liver complaints. Breast plates and a numdah should usually be used on hunters. It takes a horse a considerable time to become acclimatized to fast work at an elevation of 7,000 feet, and it is advisable to work horses new to the Hills lightly at first.

OFFICERS :

President —H. E. Lord Pentland.
Hon. Secretary—R. D. Richmond, Esq.



The Downs: Ootacamund Golf Course

PLACES OF INTEREST IN OOTY

The Government Gardens—Ooty Lake—The Lake Drive—Grant Duff Road—The Connemara Drive—The Ampthill Road—The Havelock Road.

The Government Gardens

OF the many places of interest, in and about Ooty, first may be mentioned the Government Botanical Gardens, both on account of their great charm and beauty and because of their convenient situation. Visitors for the day from Coonoor, or Kotagiri, will find it quite practical to see the gardens in the few hours they spend in the station, and should certainly not fail to avail themselves of doing so.

The History of the Gardens, since their inception as a kitchen garden by a few residents in 1847, on through their development as ornamental grounds under a skilled Kew gardener, Mr. W. G. McIvor in the following year and again from the year 1857, when they were definitely taken over by Government, to the present day, is of great detail and interest and may be found in Sir Frederick Price's History of Ootacamund. But the extent and variety of the work of over half a century is most eloquently expressed by Nature herself in the magnificent lawns, and giant imported trees that stud them; in the gorgeous flower beds of every hue; in the spacious greenhouses, where the florist will be charmed with rare specimens of exotic plants; and in the general landscape beauties of what are perhaps the most English of public gardens throughout the East.

At the head of the gardens may be found a typical Toda *mund*, and those who wish to see true specimens of this most unique hill tribe will well be repaid for the somewhat stiff climb that leads to the spot.

Ooty Lake

As the train nears its destination and is about to enter the Ootacamund Station, one remarks a lovely stretch of water to the left. This is a bend of the Ooty lake, and the stranger will find some difficulty in crediting the fact that so picturesque and seemingly natural a water should, in reality, be artificial. But so it is. The lake was made in 1823–1825 and was due to the initiative of the then Collector, Mr. Sullivan. 'It originally ran back even along the road which now goes from the market towards Bombay House at the top of the end of the Racecourse,' says Mr. W. Francis in his Gazetteer of the District, 'and it was crossed in the middle of the Willow Bund—built in 1831, and so called because its edges are fringed with Indian willows—which provided a short cut between the two sides of the station.' In 1897 the filling in of the upper part of the lake to the Willow Bund was, after many futile efforts, at length completed. This was done because that portion of the lake had become shallow and was no more than an unhealthy swamp. To-day the reclaimed ground forms 'one of the most beautiful recreation grounds in India. The Racecourse round it has a lap of a mile and a quarter.'

The Lake Drive

As a drive, either in carriage or motor, or by bicycle, the round of the Hobart Park and Ooty Lake is ideal; the road being fairly level, and the scenery perfect. Starting from Charing Cross, down along Commercial Road, and so on past the gates of the railway station, under the railway bridge, one skirts the border of the lake. At the west end of the lake, the upper road is taken past 'Woodstock', the palace of the Gaekwar of Baroda; the 'Cedars', the Nizam's palace; on to 'Fernhill,' the magnificent residence of the Maharajah of Mysore; down the hill past St. Thomas' Church; and on past the Gymkhana Pavilion; Racecourse; Shoreham Hotel; back to Charing Cross. The total distance of the run being five miles.

Grant Duff Road

For a drive or ride of about six miles this road makes a very pretty round with some most exquisite scenery

en route. Leaving Charing Cross one takes the Coonoor Road, leading due south, and continues till one comes to Craigmore toll bar, two and a quarter miles. The Grant Duff Road will be found swinging off to the right of the toll bar. It passes along to Lovedale overlooking the finest valley on the plateau, the Kaity Valley; at Lovedale it crosses the railway and turns to the right by Lovedale Lake and on to Fernhill, coming out at the Fernhill railway station and turning home by St. Thomas' Church and Willow Bund.

The Connemara Drive

This is a very fine drive or ride of about ten miles through extremely fine scenery and over a portion of the Downs. Starting from St. Stephen's Church (signboard) by way of the Snowden Road, which presently becomes the Marlimund Road, the fine Marlimund reservoir is reached. From this point the road, continuing becomes the Connemara Road (two miles from St. Stephen's Church). The road leads on without interruption for three miles when the Sigur ghat corner is reached. Here a sharp swing to the right places one on the Sigur Road, whence it is five miles back to the original starting point.

The Ampthill Road

Starting as above on the Snowden Road, and following the same route on to the Connemara Road, a shorter round of seven miles may be taken by branching off by the Ampthill Road, the signboard of which points the way. The Sigur Road is joined at the Golf Links Road, and so leads on to the Church.

The Havelock Road

A very pretty run of about seven miles may be had on the Havelock Road, but on account of its steepness is impracticable for bicycles. Starting near the entrance to the Government Gardens, this road passes the new Roman Catholic Church and ascends a long hill. It crosses the Snowden Road and passes up behind St. Stephen's Church, whence it continues on past the Club, Sylk's Hotel and Tudor Hall, joining the Sigur Road by the Golf Links and returning home by way of Kandal village and the lake.

EXCURSIONS AROUND OOTY

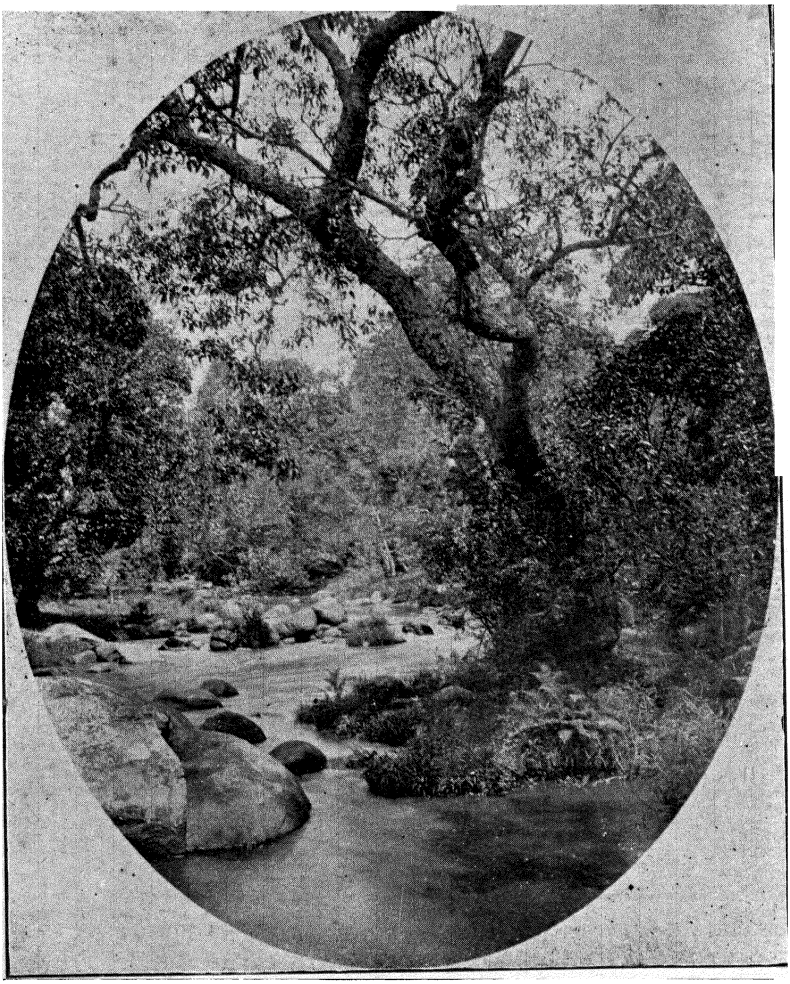
Fairlawns—Snowden—Talukoonda—Kulhutti Falls—Billicul—Pykara—Pykara Falls—Avalanche—McIvor's Bund—Avalanche Top—Murkarti Peak—Cycling—Kullar—Kateri Falls.

[NOTE.—*The country around Ooty is ideal for picnicking, camping, or touring. All provisions should be taken with parties, and, if a night is to be spent at a Travellers' Bungalow, all bedding as well. Crockery need never be taken. Visitors need never concern themselves as to route. A good coolie, preferably a Badaga, may be relied upon to lead or direct the way.*]

Fairlawns This is a most charming picnic spot, and fairly close to Ooty, being about three miles distance from the station itself, and only two miles from Fernhill Railway Station. As a picnic spot—or rather, dancing ground—it is almost historical. Burton, in his *Goa and the Blue Mountains*, says: 'During the fine season the votaries of Terpischore display very fantastic toes indeed, particularly if they wear Neilgherry-made boots, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.' As Mr. Francis, in his witty comment on this antiquity remarks, 'In these degenerate days people do not care to dance in boots on grass through the hottest hours of the day; but Fairlawns is still a favourite place for picnics.'

Snowden Snowden, a magnificent mountain cone named after the famous Welsh peak it so much resembles in form, is situated about two and half miles from St. Stephen's Church, the greater part of the way being possible by carriage. There is another route through the Government Gardens (by foot only) which is very steep, and not recommended on the way up. It is 8,299 feet in height, next only in height to Dodabetta itself. The view is magnificent.

Talukoonda Talukoonda, situated at the head of the Sigur (pronounced, and sometimes spelt Seegor) ghat is five



ABOVE KULHUTTI FALLS

miles, by first class carriage road, from St. Stephen's Church. But no carriages should attempt the Sigur ghat below, as it is very steep; it is good enough for riding, though. The view from Talukoonda over the Mysore Plateau is very fine. On the extreme right can be seen the hills near Kotagiri; Billicul with its shimmering lake; and, in the far distance, Belligiri Rangan Hills. Looking straight down the gorge lies the Sigur plateau—ever drought-stricken and malarious. Beyond, and forming the northern boundary of the Nilgiri District, may be seen the 'Mysore Ditch,' in which flows the Moyar river. On the further side lies the fertile plateau of Mysore, with the large tank of Gundlepet; beyond which again, in clear weather, may be descried the little hill of Chamundi, at the foot of which Mysore City lies.

Kulhutti Falls

A mile from Talukoonda, described above, lies the small village of Kulhutti (also spelt Kalhatti), about six miles from Ooty. The village proper is a Badaga village, but there are about a hundred Tamil settlers engaged in potato growing. There is a branch of the Basel Mission to the Badagas, with its school and padre; a post office and chutram. The Downham Fruit and Dairy Farm is also situated here. Below the toll-bar the country is purely Badaga, and is well cultivated with its barley, wheat, and potatoes. Opposite the eighth milestone is the Travellers' Bungalow, which is situated on a spur facing the lower ghat. The Kulhutti Falls face the bungalow. They have a drop of eighty feet into a fine pool, and, as our illustration shows, are most picturesque. The footpath leading to the falls passes through a native coffee estate, and there is a nice spot for picnics under the large trees that border the pool. On the other side of the river lies the Sophia Estate and the old Government Experimental Gardens which were abandoned when the park and garden at Coonoor (where the elevation and climate are similar) were opened up. This land was purchased by Mr. George Oakes, who has again planted it with the best

varieties of oranges, cherrymoyas, and other sub-tropical fruits. Here and at Downham, already mentioned, Mr. Oakes, has also proved that the great majority of European fruits can be raised to advantage: his strawberries, especially, are remarkable for size and flavour.

Billikal Distant six miles from Ooty, and a thousand feet below it lies the little hamlet of Billikal (pronounced and often spelt, Bilicul). The most direct road from Ooty is by the Snowden—Marlimund—Connemara Road, from which last a steep bridlepath leads down to the bungalow. From below Kulhutti Travellers' Bungalow, a bridle road leads up through the Kulhutty Coffee Estate to Billikal, distance three miles and road in bad order. Billikal was one of the first spots, selected in 1833 by Sir Wm. Rumbold, to be opened up as a farm, and has since frequently changed hands. There is a fine bungalow and small flower garden, but the fruit trees, for which the place was for many years famous, have all died out from neglect. There is a nice piece of water in which some sport with the rod may be had, and there is good small game shooting in the neighbourhood. The view from the lookout is particularly fine.

Pykara Quite one of the nicest excursions from Ooty—whether by motor, carriage, bicycle (though there are some stiff climbs both ways), or by "rick"—is to Pykara (or, Paikara). Distance, twelve miles. The main ghat road to Mysore by way of Gudalur, is taken, and, as will be found under *Motor Runs*, the road is good. There is a first-class travellers' bungalow situated on the further side of the broad Pykara stream, of which it commands a sweeping view. Accommodation for a party of three or four persons may here be had. Bedding and provisions, as usual, must be brought by visitors. There is said to be good carp fishing just below the bridge which spans the stream, and in the lower waters. But the great charm of the place perhaps, is its perfect serenity, sparkling atmosphere, and enchanting surroundings. Those who wish to visit the Falls, described below, must retrace their steps

from the bungalow two miles along the main road, and thence proceed by bridle path.

Pykara Falls

The Pykara Falls, sixteen and a half miles from Ooty, are among the finest of those of the Nilgiris. From August to December they are well worth visiting; but in July they are at their best and are then a grand sight. Unfortunately the weather during that month is so wet that few people attempt the trip.

From Ooty the journey is made by the well-kept cart road for ten miles and then for five and a quarter miles by road which is usually in good order. So far the journey can be made in any conveyance from a motor to a rickshaw. Here, by ascending a small hill on one's right, an unsurpassable view is obtained: the Sigur country is at your feet with Mysore beyond, Wynaad and the Western Ghats in the west and to the east the precipitous edge of the Nilgiris. This view alone is worth the journey.

From this point there is a good bridle path one and a quarter miles long. After a descent of three and a quarter miles we come to the upper fall, a lovely sight when the river is in flood, and a half mile further down there is the lower fall with a greater drop than the other. Here there is a small summer house with seats and table.

Avalanche

Situated sixteen miles from Ootacamund, and practical for carriages (not motors) for nine miles. The remaining six miles may be accomplished on pony or on foot. There is an excellent Travellers' Bungalow, containing a central room with fireplace, two bedrooms with bathrooms, kitchen, and stable with four stalls. It is furnished with chairs, tables, baths, cooking kit, crockery and cutlery. Visitors must bring their own bedding and all provisions, and if a stay of any duration is contemplated it will not be found difficult to arrange for regular supplies from Ooty by means of cooly and at no great cost.

The trip to Avalanche is one of the finest to be had on the Nilgiris, and to the lover of Nature in all her varied forms, as well as to the sportsman (whether he

shoot with camera or gun), the surroundings to be found here will especially appeal. The bungalow, which may be seen from the top of the Havelock Road in Ooty, nestles at the foot of a large shola on the south side of the wide and beautiful valley of Avalanche, facing the Bettumund or Himigala Hill which separates the Avalanche and Emerald valleys and which, from the numbers of ibex that formerly haunted its cliffs, was known as Chamois Hill. Avalanche gets its name from a tremendous landslip which took place about 1824, reference to which may be found in Mr. Harkness' book on the Todas. 'There was a constant fall of rain for eight days, with heaving rolling thunder; during all which time the winds were so tempestuous, and the country so enveloped in darkness that none dared stir from their homes. When, at length, the weather cleared up they discovered the tremendous havoc that had been made, and that the Pavhk, overflowing its banks in every direction, was surcharged with the wrecks and fragments of the mountain sides.'

Through the valley runs a fine stream, which, like many of the Kundah streams, appears ideal for trout. Indeed, for long, efforts have been made to introduce this game fish into these waters and the hatcheries recently established here are meeting with a well-merited success. The flowering trees and shrubs of the valley are varied and profuse. Rhododendrons and magnolias abound in the jungles, and orchids and blue gentians in the grass, while the arum or Nilgiri lily lines the banks of the stream.

McIvor's Bund

Making the bungalow at Avalanche head-quarters, many interesting excursions may be made in the neighbourhood. McIvor's Bund is distant four miles from the bungalow by bridlepath. Mr. Francis gives a most interesting account of the attempt made by Mr. W. G. McIvor to make a bund across a ravine by the silting process 'which consists in leading streams down to the site of the work, and leaving them to bring the silt down to the work and deposit it there exactly where

it is wanted!' A bund 140 feet high was contemplated, but when the work had reached eighty-one feet, a freshet topped the bund and carried practically the whole of it away down the stream. Two stone culverts alone stand to mark the ruin of the enterprise.

Avalanche Top

This is at the top of the Kundahs, two and a half miles from the Avalanche bungalow. The pass is considered the finest in all the Nilgiris. Dr. Benza, the geologist, wrote of it: 'The view from all points of this ascent is really grand. I do not remember having seen anywhere such a wild, yet magnificent spectacle as the ravine formed by the two hills—the one of the Avalanche chain, the other of the eastern range of the Kundahs. The thick impervious jungle, extending its whole length occupies also the lower half of the steep declivity of both the hills, and is succeeded by the usual carpet-like covering of dense turf, which extends to the very pinnacles of these prodigious altitudes. At every turn of the road a most striking and superb *coup d'oeil* presents itself—the nearly vertical side of the Avalanche Hill with its precipitous battlement-like summit—the enormous prismatic masses, three or four in number, bursting as it were through the turf-covered soil of the steep decilivity of the hill; one of which, in particular, looks like a huge Martello-tower stuck to the nearly vertical side of the mountain—while the magnificent ravine to the left completes the striking scene before us.'

'From the top of the pass,' says Mr. Francis in his Gazetteer (from which many of the foregoing notes have been taken), 'it is an easy walk eastwards along the south side of the ravine to the top of the big hill immediately above the bungalow. The same point can also be reached from the bungalow itself by going a hundred yards along the path to McIvor's Bund and then turning sharp to the right up the steep grass slope above it. The view from this hill is one of the most comprehensive in all the plateau for the panorama begins with Makurti Peak, on the north, and embraces the Avalanche

Valley; Ootacamund and Dodabetta; the heights of Devashola and Coonoor (conspicuous by their blue-gums); the Bhavani Valley, up which drift lazy clouds; beyond that Lambton's Peak range and (on clear days) the Anaimalais; Bellairambai, Mottakad and Tai sholas—three of the biggest woodlands on the plateau lying one behind the other—the Palghat hills beyond them; close at hand the sugar-loaf peak of Derbetta, or Bear Hill; and, last, the quieter beauties of the undulating land, which stretches away westwards to Sispara.'

Mukarti Peak

Seventeen miles from Ootacamund, and easily accessible, Mukarti Peak is certainly the most notable height of the Nilgiris. It stands 8,380 feet above the sea, and commands one of the most magnificent views to be seen throughout India. Dr. Benza, already referred to, describing the scene from its summit, wrote: 'What a view! Who can describe in words the scenery which burst all at once on our sight! I doubt much whether even the pencil could give, not an adequate representation, but an approximation to it of the terrific spectacle that came to view. . . . I never saw such impressive mountain scenery before, Sispara's amphitheatre not excepted, which is too small, too tame and regular, to bear comparison with this. . . . Fearing giddiness, I did not attempt to walk to the brink of the precipice, but I crawled for the last twenty yards and when near the Swamy, which stands at the very pinnacle of the cone, I sat down and after a few minutes rest I crept on all fours to the brink projecting my head only beyond the precipice.

'How can pen describe the horrific confusion at the bottom of this awful abyss! Huge masses, portions of mountains I should say, lay scattered, or heaped up, in frightful disorder at the foot of the parent mountain, which rises like an enormous column hiding its lofty summit in the clouds. I could not gaze at this frightful scence more than two or three minutes; and I retired, creeping back to the Swamy where we enjoyed again the sight of the recess of the Kundahs.'

Not only from a scenic, but also from a legendary standpoint is Mukarti Peak of great interest. The name in Canarese means 'cut nose.' One, quoted by Metz, says that 'Ravana, the demon-king of Ceylon, furious at finding that the people of the plateau paid him less reverence than his enemy Rama *alias* Rangasvami, pronounced a curse upon them and threw into the air a handful of dust, which turned into the two kinds of vermin, with which their houses and persons are still infested. Rama thereupon cut off Ravana's sister's nose in revenge, and stuck it up in the prominent positions it still occupies as a permanent warning that he was not to be trifled with.' The other legend, given by Shortt, avers that in days gone by when female infanticide prevailed among the Todas the condemned babies used to be taken to this side of the hill to be put out of the way; and so no Toda woman was allowed to approach it. One of them disobeyed the injunction and her nose was cut off as a punishment. It was, however, turned into this peak and she became a goddess. In song, fable, and story Mukarti finds a place with all the hill tribes. The Todas believe that from its lofty pinnacle the souls of their men and buffaloes leap into the Beyond.

The Excursion

The excursion to Mukarti Peak cannot conveniently be made in a single day. But, as a two or three days' trip, it forms a delightful jaunt. A tent and the accompanying impedimenta are therefore necessary. It would be impossible to lay down any fixed course of procedure in arranging for the excursion. Enquiry at the various shops in one's station will invariably lead to the securing of a tent. Camp beds and a double set of blankets are desirable for comfort. Cuisinary arrangements may be as elaborate or as simple as you please; but it is always well to have a boy with you to cook and look after one's creature comforts. The trip may be made on foot, ordinary bicycle (for the greater part of the way), or on pony-back. Pack-ponies for baggage may be secured at Kandal. There is a

splendid camping ground just at the foot of Mukarti bluff, possessing the essentials of a flat piece of ground, well sheltered from winds, wood for fuel, and pure water for drinking and cooking.

Pack ponies The writer's own experience may be briefly given here. Arrangements having been completed, as we thought, on the previous day it was decided to start at six in the morning. Ponies were ordered for this hour as also our breakfast. Neither appeared on the scene at the appointed time—the ponies not arriving till nine o'clock. Tent and baggage, variously assorted, lay disposed on the drive in seven pony-packs. Result on loading was that the demand in bulk and weight exceeded the supply in cattle, and two other ponies had to be requisitioned. Consequently, it was eleven in the morning instead of six before the expedition finally took the road. (MORAL:—Have your ponies brought to the house, if possible, the night before, or have your servant at Kandal an hour and a half before ponies are needed to bring them along. Also, appropriate your pony-loads with approximate accuracy before ordering.)

En route In this case, we elected to ride our bicycles as far as possible and to complete the journey on pony. Our men well on the road, we followed up, taking the road by St. Thomas' Church on to Governor's Shola and Krurmund. The road was fairly easy going, occasioning some up-hill pushing and some correspondingly delightful down-hill runs. The main road ceases just beyond Ootacamund and the way becomes first a small bridle path and then a mere track. We had a most exhilarating run on to Hodgson's Hut where we awaited the coming of our coolies. A little further on we exchanged bicycle for pony; though, with the exception of a number of small fords there is no reason why we should not have cycled to the foot of the mountain. The ponies made slow progress and we beheld the famous Peak in the evening light. Dusk beginning to fall when we reached the foot of the mountain, our shikari counselled us making camp in the Mukarti valley. He was a useless kind of

a creature, as it subsequently proved, and I afterwards much regretted giving in to him; as it was I did so only because of the necessity of pitching camp and of the on-coming night.

Mukarti side

I made the ascent of Mukarti on the following morning. As I climbed up the steep mountain-side path in the brilliant morning sun the surrounding scene was a perfect dream of loveliness. The mists shimmered and broke in the valley below revealing here and there the silver windings of the Mukarti stream. Beyond, the grass-grown hills, now brown after the winter frosts, lay fold upon fold with the smoothness and sheen of shot-silk, embroidered in their clefts and ravines with stunted sholas in a hundred hues from vivid scarlet to delicate green. On the near mountain-side a precipitous mountain gorge had found its way and, watered by the little stream that I was to become further acquainted with, its banks ran riot with beautiful ferns and wild flowers in great variety, over-hung by mushroom-topped jungle-trees; stunted, gnarled and twisted specimens, venerable with age and draped with 'old-man's-beard'. The fall and plash of a small cascade put the finishing touch upon this peep in the fairly-land. The beauty of that morning actually took one's breath away—as also did the climbing Makurti side!

Camping Ground

Presently I came upon the little camping-ground I had been told of, but of the existence of which the shikari and my companion had had their doubts the evening before. It was an ideal spot. Wood there was in abundance and, in a little brook adjacent, crystal water, impossible of contamination and probably from a true mountain spring. A little wood on the one side and a high bank on the other forms a shelter from frosts and winds, and I woefully thought of our exposed wind-swept camp in the valley below. The climb from here to the Peak is stiff, and is the only portion of the way which cannot be accomplished on pony.

The Peak

The description of the view from the Peak itself has been so ably described further back in these pages that

I shall not mar it by an attempt to depict its wonders here. I need only mention that it is undoubtedly one of the finest, if not actually the finest view to be obtained on these Hills; the breadth and the depth of the panorama on all sides being stupendous. A good pair of field glasses and a thermos flask are both welcome on the summit.

Summary In summarizing the experiences of the trip, I advise all who have the time and opportunity to make it to do so; and when making it to arrange a three days' excursion—a day for the outward journey, a day for the return and a day to be spent on the spot. Ponies can be secured for a reasonable rate (Rs. 25 covering the expenses of a three days' trip for two of us). In future I should make the trip entirely on bicycle with a Badaga coolie for wheeling the machine up-hill and a stout pair of boots for wading intervening streams. And under no circumstances would I camp anywhere but at the foot of the bluff—a spot so self-evidently a camping-ground that it cannot be missed. Casual enquiries by the way need leave no one in doubt as to the correctness of the route itself.

Cycle Runs In these degenerate days of the motor-car and cycle, the ordinary bicycle, of which we were so proud in former years, has fallen into disrepute and is now referred to under the odious sobriquet the 'push-bicycle'! Still, there be those who still cling in a certain measure to the old love, and many a glorious spin, combined with a wholesome amount of hill-climbing on foot, do these Hills afford; while the air is so cool and invigorating that what would otherwise become fatigue develops only into healthy exercise. Many fine runs may be gathered in the foregoing pages. It remains to add two extraordinarily fine cycle runs.

Ootacamund to Kullar Not the least of the advantages to be derived from the Nilgiri Railway is the opportunity it affords cyclists of the above class to indulge in what is possibly an unique spin—certainly so, so far as India is concerned. I refer to the practically unbroken 'coast' of twenty-four and a

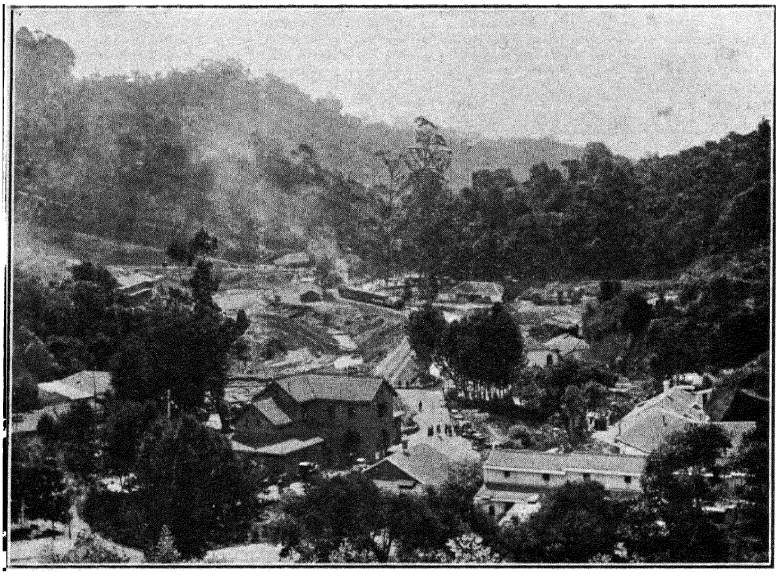
half miles between Craigmore toll-bar, one and a half miles from Ootacamund to Kullar at the foot of the ghats. During the whole run one has only to pedal for a hundred yards, or so, and the road is of a gradient not too steep to make cycling uncomfortable.

An early morning start is essential. Leaving Ooty at seven in the morning, the run can comfortably be made so as to catch the 9.36 up-mail train at Kullar at the foot of the ghats, which returns one to Ooty a quarter past two in the afternoon in time for lunch. The only other stations below Coonoor which are accessible from the road are Kateri Road Station, at which the Mail arrives at 12.2 p.m. and Runnymede, where the Mail arrives at 11.45 a.m. The alternative to this is the later train, which carries third class passengers only, but where the ardent cyclist will usually find a convenient seat, which arrives at Kullar at 1.5 p.m.; Runnymede at 3.24 p.m.; Kateri Road at 3-41 p.m., and which stops altogether at Coonoor at four o'clock. Here one would have to wait till 5.55 p.m. for the local train which arrives at Ootacamund at 7.25 p.m. The Mail Train is therefore the one to catch.

Kateri Falls

Another most delightful run, with a 'coast' almost all the way, is from Ootacamund to Kateri Road Station *via* the Keti Valley and Kateri Falls. In this instance one may leave Ooty as late as 10 a.m., so as to catch the up-mail at Kateri Road at noon (12.2 p.m.) The route is not difficult to follow. From Ootacamund one cycles down the main ghat road, past Craigmore toll-bar and on to what used to be known in the old *tonga* days as the Half-way House. This is easily recognizable in the small (and only) village of Yellanhulli about five miles from Ootacamund. Here one leaves the main road by a small road which branches off in a sharp hair-pin turn to the right at the entrance to the village, and which continues to Keti Railway Station. One proceeds, however, only about thirty yards along this road, when another hair-pin turn to the left sets one's face towards Coonoor again. Hence, it is perfectly

plain sailing with one exception, which is found about a furlong further on, where a road continues straight on, leading eventually to the Cordite Factory. Cyclists should carefully avoid this road and take the hair-pin corner to the right, followed again by a hair-pin corner to the left, and so straight on. If one bears in mind that within two furlongs, or so, of Yellanhulli four hair-pin corners should have been taken, one may be quite certain that the correct route has been followed. The spin through the Keti Valley is charming, and quite unlike any other run on the Nilgiris. Above the Falls one skirts the lake-like dam that has been made to conserve the water for the Cordite Factory Power Station at the foot of the Falls. A magnificent view of the surrounding hills is obtained from the head of the Falls, and, after a run of a couple of miles down hill, the Falls themselves—robbed of their erstwhile grandeur by the Power Station, it is true, but still maintaining something of their past dignity in the overflow—present a fine spectacle. One runs on past the Power Station residential quarters, just below which the road takes a sharp left-hand turn; and, after passing another toll-gate, the small village of Kateri is run through and so on, without confusion, to the main ghat road which is readily recognizable. In order to get to Kateri Road Station one continues for about a hundred yards down the main Ghat Road when the station itself is seen off the road. This is certainly a run that no one possessing an ordinary bicycle should miss. It is well adapted to motor-cycles also, but the road is hardly a comfortable one for motor-cars.



COONOOR RAILWAY STATION



SIM'S PARK FERNERY

COONOOR

Coonoor—Main Ghat Road—Sanitation—Scenery. Public Institutions: The Pasteur Institute—Public Library. Churches: All Saints'—St. Anthony's—Union Church Schools: Stanes' European High School—Hebron School—St. Joseph's College—St. Joseph's Convent. Lawley Hospital.

COONOOR, the second largest of the Hill stations, is situated on the eastern side of the southern extremity of the Dodabetta range, at the head of the grand Hulicul ravine, and stands at an elevation of about 6,000 feet. It was constituted a municipality in 1866, and forms the Government administrative centre of the large taluk of the same name. The municipality extends over a large area. It contains about 175 European residences, and has a permanent European population of about 800 persons. The Native population may be estimated at about 10,000. Owing to the large annual influx of visitors, these figures are considerably increased during the Season months; while there is always a large floating population. **Coonoor**

The town is naturally divided into two distinct parts, comprising, respectively, the European and Native districts. The European residences, business houses, hotels, and public buildings, are situated on what may best be described as a miniature table-land, formed by a group of lesser hills. Almost engirdling this, lies an irregular crescent of valley and gorge, through which speed little turbulent tributaries of the Coonoor stream, which itself plunges down the main gorge. The Native district lies in and about a valley which runs at an angle to the Hulicul gorge. On the slopes of the further hill, the Police head-quarters, the Tahsildar's court and offices,

and the S.I. Railway employees' quarters stand out in bold relief.

The Main Road

The main road from the railway station crosses the fork of the Coonoor and Wellington streams, and passes along the valley of the former. Along the level, the road is flanked on the one side by the Municipal market, on the other by bazaars, but these cease directly the ascent begins. The steeps of the adjacent hill are hidden by a mass of congested native houses, save where a narrow artery of petty bazaars cleaves a way. The main road, ascending by the stream, continues below; then, suddenly sweeping round passes above this quarter, encountering a few of the larger and more respectable native shops on its way. But long before the ascent is completed these, too, are left behind, and no vestige of native town remains.

Sanitation

The natural separateness of the European from the native part of the town, which is thus effected, is of supreme importance from a sanitary point of view. Above, the air is fresh and pure, and cannot be contaminated by that below. The undulating surface and slopes of the hills carry away in their surface drainage all decaying matter and there is no chance for stagnation. So distinct are the two localities, that they bear but slight relationship in the mind of the native; when he speaks of 'going to Coonoor,' he refers to the town proper—a phrase that sounds rather ridiculous to a resident of the place. The European, on the other hand, more especially applies the term to his own suburban part of the town.

Scenery

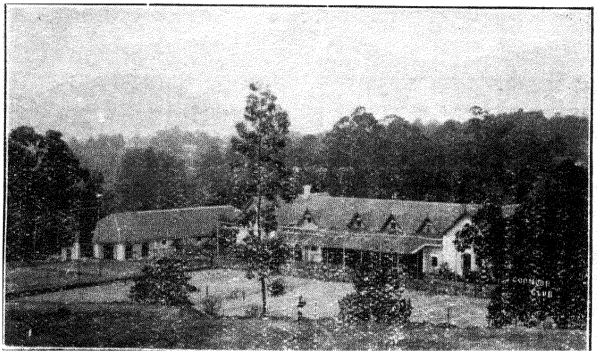
The Coonoor of the English, then, is a most delightful suburb. The roads, despite their great elevation, are fairly level, so that one may cycle with ease about the station, and driving or walking are rendered equally pleasant. The scenery in every part is exquisite; its great diversity adding to the charms of beauty or grandeur. The woodland scenery round about (*jungle* seems too harsh a term) is particularly lovely; giant tree-ferns seek the shady and moist places, here and there flank-



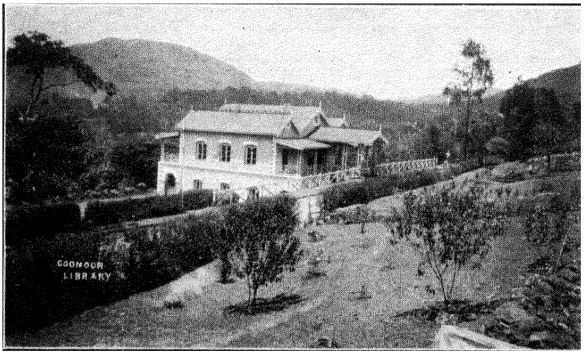
THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE

Whither hundreds of 'dog-bites' come every year

The happy centre of social life in Coonoor



THE COONOOR CLUB



THE COONOOR LIBRARY

Possessing a lovely view and well-filled book-shelves

ing a roadway with their graceful fronds; above them arch the umbrageous canopy of jungle trees, with their mottled, smooth trunks and twisted branches; the bright crimson of rhododendrons with which the woods abound gives a vivid touch of colour to the many hues of forest green; along the banks, in well-sheltered spots, ferns of many varieties, from hardy bracken to delicate and dainty maiden-hair, may be found; while a medley of orchids, dog-roses, honey-suckle, and a large variety of beautiful wild flowers are met with in their favourite haunts. One cannot fail to be impressed, too, with the tremendous scope and wonderful effects of mountain landscape which open up in charming vista with every turn of the road. On the one side of the station lies the great Hulicul ravine and gorge, with the noble Droog rearing its wooded crests beyond; on the other, towards, Ooty, lie gentler hills, abounding in grass and shola, and patched, here and there with Badaga fields; while in between lie fertile valleys. The genial climate lends to the whole a sense of tranquillity that is rarely met with in the 'shining East.'

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The Pasteur Institute

On account of its cool and salubrious climate and central position, Coonoor bears the proud distinction of having been selected as the most suitable location in the presidency for the establishment of the Pasteur Institute of Southern India. The foundation of the Institute was due to the munificence of a wealthy American, Mr. Henry Phipps, who placed a large sum at the disposal of Lord Curzon (then Viceroy of India), one lakh of which was transferred to the Government of Madras, to be devoted to this specific object. The Institute is situated near Sim's Park, within a few minutes' walk of Hill Grove Hotel. The main building stands in spacious grounds which are well laid out. It is an oblong two-storied structure, with turrets at each corner, and presents a solid and rather imposing appearance. Plans for the Institute were drawn up, and building started

in 1905. On April 25, 1907, the Institute was publicly opened by H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, who, with H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore, and H. H. the Rajah of Cochin are patrons of the Association. Major J. W. Cornwall, I.M.S., is in charge of the Institute, and he is assisted in his work by Asst. Surgeon H. M. LaFrenais and a large staff of assistants. The large number of patients that are in attendance at the Institute, at all times of the year, is ample testimony as to the excellent work that is being accomplished. It may not be generally known by patients that the Institute depends, to some extent, for its support on public donations. Members are enrolled with an entrance fee of Rs. 5 and an annual subscription of Rs. 5. Treatment is free.

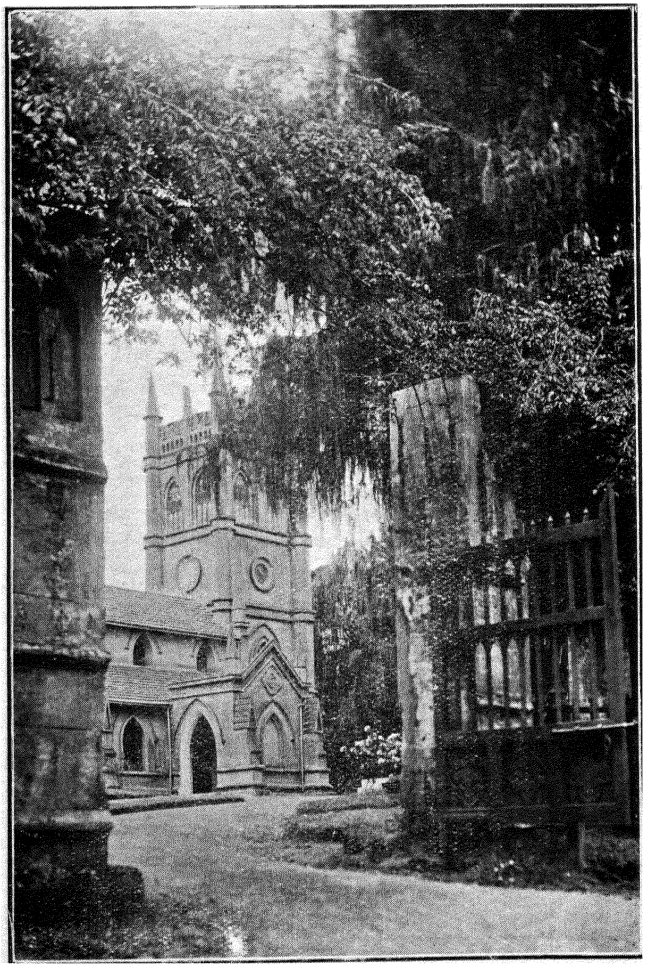
The Coonoor Library

The first library in Coonoor was started as early as the year 1864, and was placed in the premises now occupied by the Post Office. It was later shifted for a short time to the Assembly Rooms. The present fine building was constructed in 1903 from designs by Major E. R. B. Stokes-Roberts, R.E. The upper storey, which is on the road level, consists of a large, well-lighted reading-room, beautifully furnished, and having on its tables the majority of the standard magazines and illustrated periodicals, and also a number of daily papers. The reading-room is surrounded by a wide verandah, which commands a sweeping view and which forms a very pleasant lounge. Below are found the large circulating department, and silent rooms.

Conditions of Membership

All persons residing in Coonoor, Wellington or the neighbourhood are eligible, subject to approval of the Committee.

Entrance fee of Rs. 10, and monthly subscription of (Single), Rs. 3; Family, Rs. 4. Book members pay a monthly subscription of Rs. 2, (no entrance fee) but they are not permitted the use of the Reading Room.



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, COONOOR

Honorary Secretary:—W. Rhodes James, Esq. *Committee*:—Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.I.E., W. Rhodes James, Esq., Major J. W. Cornwall, I.M.S. and J. Gray, Esq., I.C.S. *Librarian*:—U. S. Phanuel.

CHURCHES

All Saints' Church

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, with its rose-embowered gateways, graceful cyprus trees, picturesque cemetery, and weather-stained walls, is one of the prettiest little churches to be seen in India. The edifice is gothic in style and was designed by Captain P. M. Francis, Madras Engineers. Major-General Kennett made a free gift of the land for the site and burial ground, and superintended the construction of the Church. He later presented it with a clock and an east window, the glass of which was mostly painted by his own hand. The foundation stone of the building was laid in 1851, and the Church was consecrated three years later. In 1879 the foundation stone of the chancel was laid by the venerable Bishop Gell, whose mortal remains now lie interred just beyond its walls. Of the many monuments to be found in the graveyard, none bears a more pathetic legend than that of General Kennett, who was foully murdered at the hands of assassins in 1857. The cemetery is now closed; the present burial ground being situated on Tiger Hill, about two miles from the Church.

Sunday Services:

Holy Communion ... 8.30 a.m.
Mattins and Sermon 11.30 ,,
Evensong and Sermon 6.0 p.m.

Week-day Service: Evensong on Wednesday at 6 p.m.

Anthony's Church

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic) overlooks the town, and may be seen from many points in the station. It was built in 1876, and has just had a new tower and steeple added to it, which greatly improves its appearance.

The Union Church

THE UNION CHURCH forms the meeting place of the Nonconformist bodies. Its services are held in the

large hall of Stanes' European High School, and its work has ever been closely associated with that institution. During the summer months it is usual to hold the Sunday morning service at nine o 'clock, but during the winter at eleven. The evening service is held at 5.30. A general prayer meeting is held on Fridays at 5 p.m., and there are usually Bible readings on stated days during the week.

SCHOOLS

Hebron Girls' School

HEBRON HIGH SCHOOL, for girls, is another educational institution of which the station is justly proud. Its pupils are mostly the daughters of missionaries on the plains, but there are also a number of day-pupils. Boys under the age of nine are also accepted. The school has recently entered its new home, which is situated in one of the healthiest and most secluded parts of the station. The school buildings are contained in fine grounds and the surroundings are ideal. Miss Chaplin is in charge with a large staff of teachers. Pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Locals and other examinations, and the results, so far, have been most gratifying.

St. Joseph's College

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, a high school for boys, is the largest institution of its kind on the Nilgiris. The present roll of its pupils considerably exceeds hundred, the large majority of whom are boarders. The school is in charge of a Principal who, with most of a large staff of teachers, belongs to the Irish Order of the Brothers of St. Patrick. As with most Roman Catholic schools, however, no restriction is made as to creed, and among the pupils are many Protestants. The college is situated on the saddle of a hill on the Wellington side of the station, and is a massive building standing in extensive grounds and commanding a magnificent view. The college has its own football and hockey field, and field sports of all kinds are encouraged. There is also a gymnasium. The pupils muster between them a strong Cadet Corps which is attached to the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, situated near the Roman Catholic Church, is a girls' school, and under totally different management from St. Joseph's College. It was started in 1900 by six Sisters of St. Joseph de Tarbes. It receives a large number of boarders, besides a few day-scholars. **St.Joseph's Convent**

THE COONOOR CLUB

The Club is centrally situated on the saddle of the hill just above Hill Grove Hotel, and is contained in spacious grounds. Of the various buildings, the Assembly Rooms were the first to be erected. They include a large hall with a splendid floor for dancing, and at the further end is a stage fitted with all the necessary fixtures, green room, dressing rooms, etc. In the same building is a ladies' drawing-room and a card room; and a fine pavilion looking out upon the tennis and badminton courts, which forms the usual rendezvous for society, generally, in the afternoon. On the other side of the grounds lie the gentlemen's quarters, with a fine billiard room containing five or six tables, card rooms, smoke room, dining-room, etc. Quite close at hand is the library which is of great convenience. There is also a roller-skating rink, which is always well-patronized, and a squash racquet court. During the summer months a programme for the events from month to month is posted in the pavilion, and hardly a day is left unreserved for some special feature of entertainment or recreation, so that one may be sure of a good time during a stay in Coonoor.

Conditions of Membership

Members must be European ladies or gentlemen moving in general society or gentlemen in His Majesty's Services, who shall become eligible by ballot. There are three classes of members, viz. permanent, garrison and temporary.

Permanent members, after being ballotted for, pay a donation as follows:—Gentlemen, Rs. 100, Ladies, Rs. 30. Monthly subscription: Single Gentlemen, Rs. 7;

Ladies, Rs. 5; Family, an additional Re. 1, also an annual subscription of Rs. 12 payable in advance.

Garrison members (elected by Committee): Single Gentlemen, Rs. 7; Ladies, Rs. 5; Family, an additional Re. 1. No entrance fee or annual subscription. Same rights as permanent members.

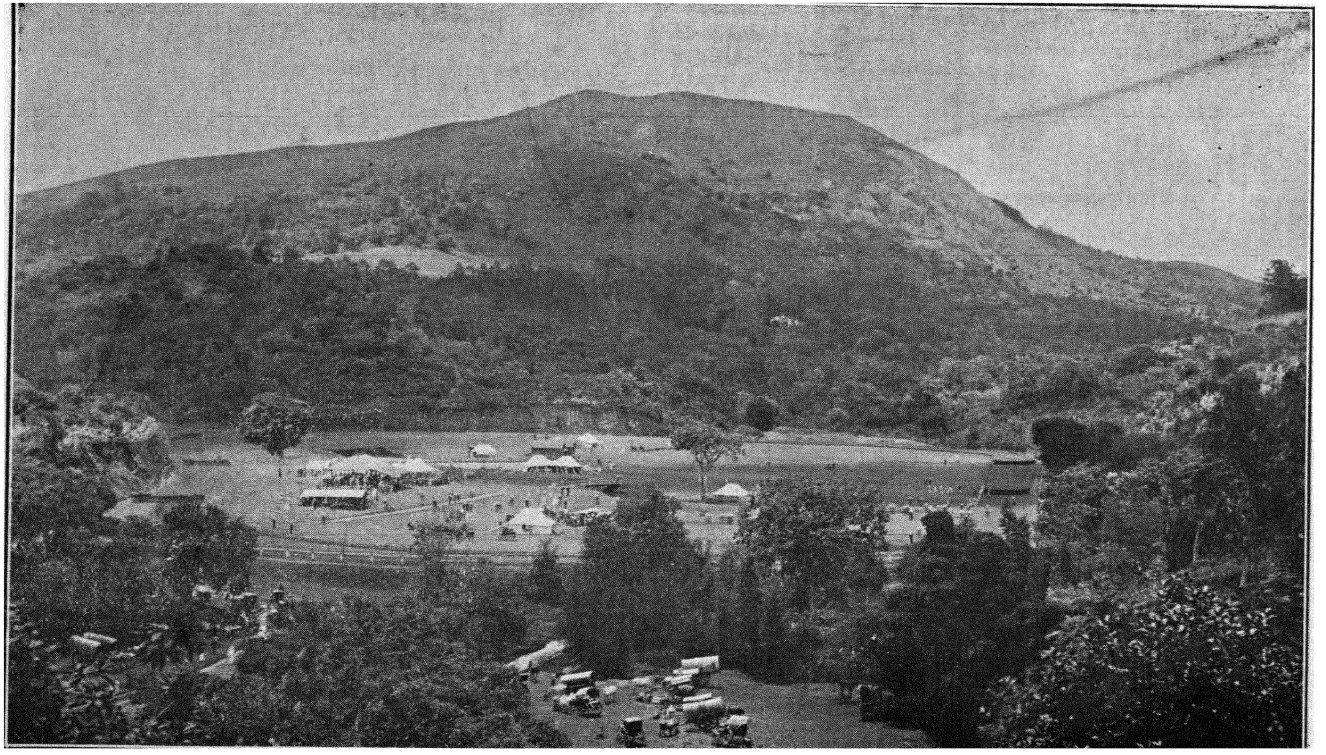
Temporary members, pay the following subscriptions, for Gentlemen and Ladies, respectively:—Up to 15 days inclusive, Rs. 8 and Rs. 6; over 15 days up to 30 days inclusive, Rs. 12 and Rs. 9; over 30 days up to 45 days inclusive, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15; over 45 days up to 60 days inclusive, Rs. 24 and Rs. 18.

OFFICERS

President.—Col. C. Ainslie, R.E.
Hony. Secretary.—E. W. Stoney, Esq., C.I.E.

THE WELLINGTON GYMKHANA CLUB

Accurately speaking, the Wellington Gymkhana Club should not be described under the title 'Coonoor,' for, as its name indicates, it belongs to the military cantonment of Wellington. But, for the convenience of visitors to Coonoor by whom the Club is extensively patronized, it is included in this chapter. The Gymkhana Grounds and Racecourse are situated in a broad valley half-way between Wellington and Coonoor, about three-quarters of a mile from the Coonoor Club. The surroundings are extremely picturesque, with wooded slopes rising from the valley, and with bungalows here and there showing through the trees while seen from above, the Racecourse and maidan form a charming picture. Golf, tennis, cricket, polo, hockey, and football find an ample field. Great improvements have been carried out during the past years under the energetic supervision of successive Honorary Secretaries of the Club and the Golf Links have been enlarged by nine holes, thus affording an eighteen-hole course. An amount of levelling and turfing has been done to the maidan enclosed by the Racecourse. Near the Tennis Courts is a Club



THE RACE COURSE, WELLINGTON

House and Pavilion, where tea and light refreshments may be had. Race meetings are held about the end of May of each year, and 'race-week' is one of the jolliest of the year.

Conditions of Membership

The following are eligible for membership :—Permanent members of the Coonoor Club. Officers on full pay in His Majesty's Army, Navy, R. M. and Civil Service. Other persons moving in general society, after election by the Committee. Two classes of members—Permanent and Temporary.

Monthly subscriptions :—*Permanent members*—Single Gentlemen, Rs. 5 ; Ladies, Rs. 4 ; Family, Rs. 7. *Temporary members*—Single Gentlemen, Rs. 10; Ladies, Rs. 7 ; Family, Rs. 12.

All members pay Re. 1 per mensem for Golf and Re. 1 for Tennis, irrespective of the number of times they play.

President, The Senior Officer Commanding the Wellington Garrison. *Honorary Secretary*, Major A. W. Sampey.

The Lawley Hospital

The Lawley Hospital, which replaced the old General Hospital, is a remarkably fine institution and a great credit to so small a Municipality as Coonoor. Indeed, it is very doubtful, whether there is another hospital in the Presidency, outside of Madras, which is so commodious and well equipped.

Inception

The Lawley Hospital owes its inception to Major R. Bryson, F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., late District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Nilgiris, (to whom also this book is indebted for his valuable monograph on Nilgiri sanitaria).

In 1910 Major Bryson accomplished the selection of a suitable site which had hitherto baffled his predecessors, and by his zeal and energy was instrumental in securing the preliminary money for the building of the new institution. Donatins from local sources and others, too numerous to mention, secured and this sum was augmented by a grant from Government Rs. 10,000.

The Hospital was opened by H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley, then Governor of Madras, on May 25, 1914. The entire cost exceeded the original estimate of Rs. 80,000, amounting to about one lakh. Captain E. A. Roberts, I.M.S., who was one of Major Bryson's successors, saw that it was desirable to install electric lighting and in 1914 secured Rs. 5,000 for this purpose by local subscriptions.

Equipment

The Hospital is situated on the slope of one of the western spurs of the residential plateau of Coonoor and commands a magnificent view. The situation is ideal, as the European ward, at the head of the site, is easy of access from the European residential quarters, while the out-patient dispensary is equally convenient to all Indians from the lower town. The European ward consists of four rooms. Below this are placed, in separate blocks, the administration offices, the operation theatre, the sceptic ward, lying-in-ward, the nurses' quarters, general block for Indians, the Dispensary, Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters, isolation ward, and the *post-mortem* room.

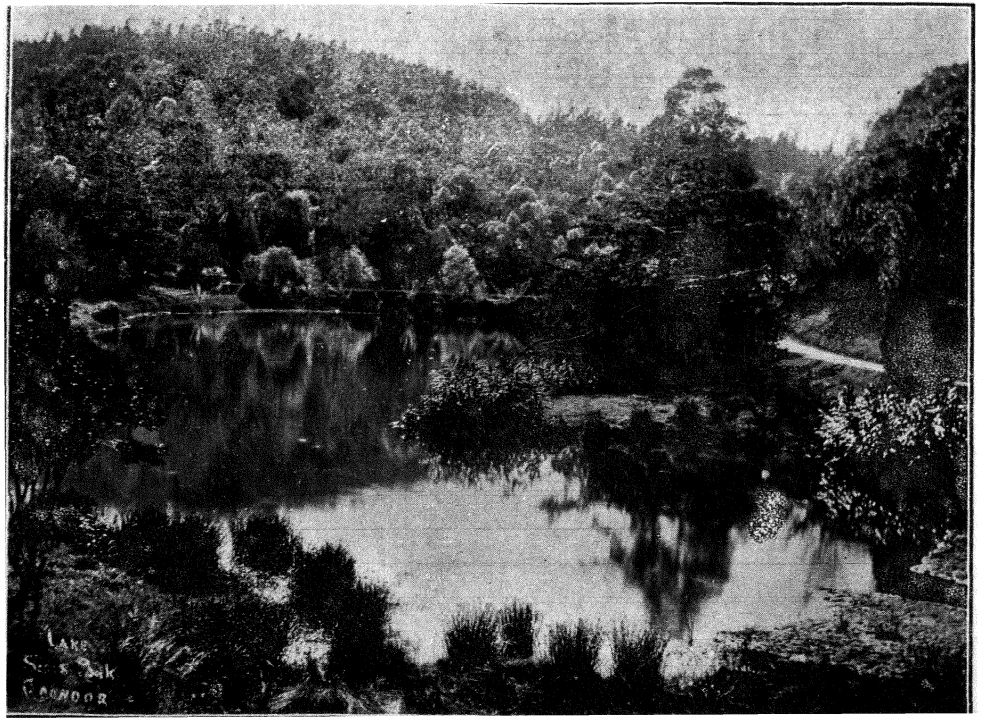
There is a pipe water supply for all the various blocks and it is proposed to install a separate cistern to serve the European ward and the operation theatre. The Hospital is, as we have said, lighted with electricity throughout. The rate of fees for the European ward is from Rs. 2-8-0 and above, according to income. The Hospital is under the direction of the Medical Officer of the station, with two Sub-Assistant Surgeons, etc.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT COONOOR

Sim's Park—Walker's Hill—Brooklands Road—Tiger Hill Road—Lamb's Rock—Lady Canning's Seat—Dolphin's Nose—Teneriffe—Law's Fall—Kateri Fall—The Droog.

Sim's Park

Sim's Park, so named after the Hon'ble J. D. Sim, C.S.I., who took a great interest in the acquiring and laying



THE SIM'S PARK LAKE

out of the grounds, was begun in 1874 and taken over by the Government, partly as an experimental garden, in the same year. It occupies the slopes and base of a small ravine situated below the library and running in the direction of the Racecourse. At the head of the gardens, the well-kept lawns and artistically laid out ornamental beds, lacking no wealth of flowering plant or shrub in great variety and colour, are remarkable. Over fine stretches of turf, trees of fir, cyprus and many beautiful exotic varieties have grown to huge proportions since they were planted, some thirty or forty years ago. The present curator, Mr. F. H. Butcher, has greatly improved the park by cutting out some of these old giants, which were monopolizing the view. At the foot of the ravine a miniature lake has been formed by damming up the little stream that flows through it. From the park gates a high-road slips down the hill beside the wire fencing and leads to the lower park gates, from which, again, a carriage road runs down to the Racecourse. The scenery along this road is exquisite. Nowhere on the hills is there to be seen such a profuse growth of the graceful tree fern, and many other of the smaller varieties of beautiful ferns are to be found. Through here, too, are fine stretches of shola, rich in flaming rhododendron, and with wild flowering plants and trees, all growing as nature herself planted and preserved them in their primeval beauty.

Walker's Hill

Coonoor abounds in beautiful walks and drives, and, of these, not the least is the turn of about three miles around Walker's Hill, coming back by way of the Woodhouselee road. From Sim's Park gates the road runs down the hill, skirting the park till the lower park gate is reached. The road now rises sharply, and passes through an exceedingly pretty little glade of jungle tree and tree fern. Coming to higher ground, a fine panorama bursts into view. Below, in miniature by reason of distance, lies the Racecourse, beyond, the station of Wellington; on the face of the opposite hill, the Wellington-Kotagiri road shows like a line drawn on the rugged slope. The

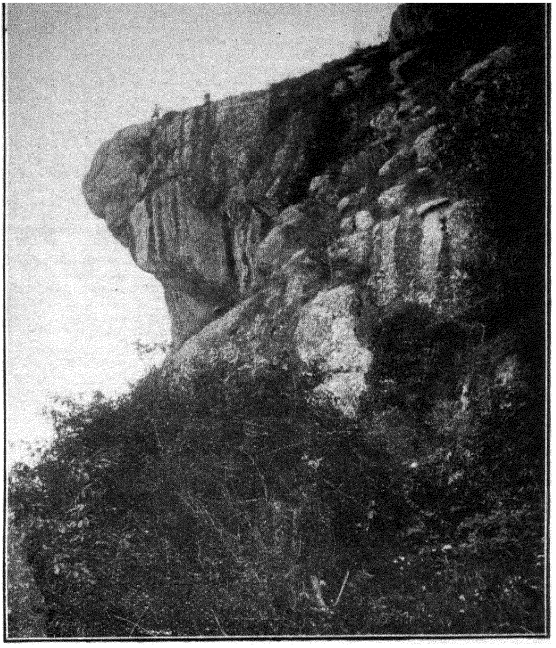
road now takes a bend inwards, and it may be noted, in passing, that about here the little bush bearing a curious little hill fruit, known as the hill guava, is frequently to be found. Though rather insipid in its raw state, the fruit makes a delicious jelly. Coming out at the bungalow of Glencoe, the homeward road takes a sharp turn to the right. One is now on the Woodhouselee road, and the peak towering above, on the left, is Teneriffe.

Brooklands Road Starting from Sim's Park Gates and taking the Woodhouselee road, Brooklands road will be found branching off to the right below 'Fairlight,' marked by a sign-board. This makes a very pleasant walk, but cannot be recommended for carriages, as it is a private road with right of way to the Brooklands residences and rather rough. Cycling is possible. Brooklands road connects the Woodhouselee and Tiger Hill roads, running through the Brooklands Tea Estate.

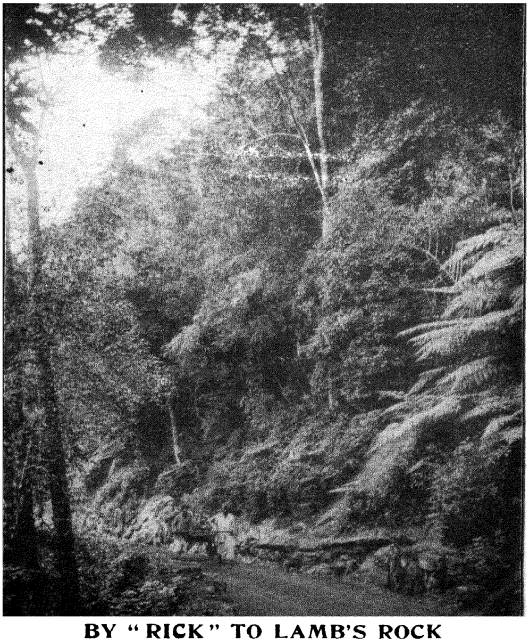
Tiger Hill Road The round of Tiger Hill is a most picturesque drive of about two and a half miles over a good and fairly level road commanding some magnificent views. Following the Fernhill road, from below the Church, one comes to the Fernwood bridge. Here the road bifurcates, and either branch may be taken. Cyclists will do well, however, to take the turn to the left, as, after a bit of a climb, the remainder of the way is easy going. Care should be taken to turn to the right just below the Hebron School where an inscribed slab marks the road. About half-way round the hill one comes upon Lady Hobart's seat, whence a fine view of the Plains is commanded. Further on, the Protestant cemetery is passed.

Lamb's Rock Lamb's Rock is perhaps the most favourite place for picnic parties near Coonoor and is a spot no one should neglect to visit. It is about three and a half miles from Coonoor, by a road suited to all kinds of traffic. Taking the Fernhill road described above, and turning to the right on crossing the Fernwood bridge, one continues straight ahead, passing by the Tiger Hill road, which turns to the right below Hebron School. At a bend of

The resemblance is extraordinary seen from a distance in a sea of mists. A favourite picnic spot



DOLPHIN'S NOSE



BY "RICK" TO LAMB'S ROCK

Within an easy walk of Coonoor ; a popular picnicing ground commanding an extensive view of the plains and surrounding hills

the road is a fine view of the Droog, and Mettupalaiyam lying at the foot of the hills, whence the track of the Madras railway may be discerned. Further on, the approach to Lamb's Rock may be recognized by a wide stretch of turf to the right, which takes the place of the jungle hitherto encountered. From this point the remainder of the way (about half a mile) has to be performed on foot. There is a good path leading to the rock itself. There are few views which can compare with that which bursts upon the sight on gaining the rock. A sheer precipice of jagged rock drops down several hundred feet to bury itself in the luxuriant jungle below. On the right hand yawns the great Hulicul ravine, and from its base, five thousand feet below, ascends the roar of the Coonoor stream as it rushes down over a rocky course. Beyond rises the Hulicul spur, crest upon crest, culminating in the giant head of the Droog. Directly below is the path of the Mountain Railway, which appears as a model in miniature and is marked by the shimmer of twin rails, blotted out here and there by small tunnels. In the distance a cluster of tiny houses marks the village of Mettupalaiyam, with the plains stretching away to the horizon, a kaleidoscope of colour painted by the slowly moving clouds suspended above them. It is indeed a scene that once witnessed for ever imprints itself on the memory.

Lady Canning's Seat

Five miles from Coonoor, and further along the same road as that to Lamb's Rock, is Lady Canning's Seat. On the way an Irish bridge has to be crossed which, however, entails no difficulty. The rustic charm of this road is perhaps unexcelled anywhere on the Nilgiris, and the occasional views encountered are superb—Lamb's Rock, the Droog, and Lambton's Peak, are all to be seen one upon another. Lady Canning's Seat itself marks the spot where the lady, by whose name it is honoured, loved to sit and paint the wonderful scenery about her. There is good water obtainable here for picnic parties.

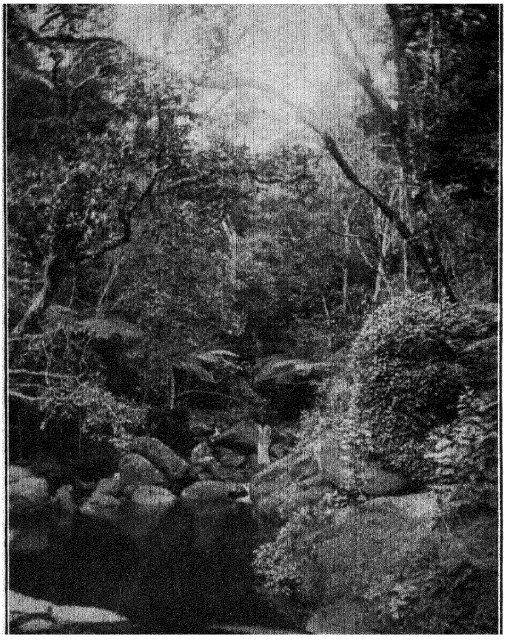
Dolphin's Nose

Still further along the same road as that to Lady

Canning's Seat, but a long away below, lies Dolphin's Nose, about seven miles from Coonoor. Carriages can be driven some way beyond Lady Canning's Seat, but the descent to the nose is so steep that no vehicle but a rickshaw should attempt it. The nose is a unique rock of tremendous proportions (as may be gathered by studying the illustration given of it, with the figure of a man on top) jutting out of the face of the hillside in the formation which its name suggests. The view here is extremely grand, and well repays the exertion of getting there (and back). Left and right are great ravines: on the one side is seen an excellent view of the fine St. Catherine's Falls with their stream continuing several thousand feet below, while on the other the familiar Coonoor stream is seen hurrying on to meet its friend from Kotagiri, so that they together may pay their tribute to the great Bhavani river.

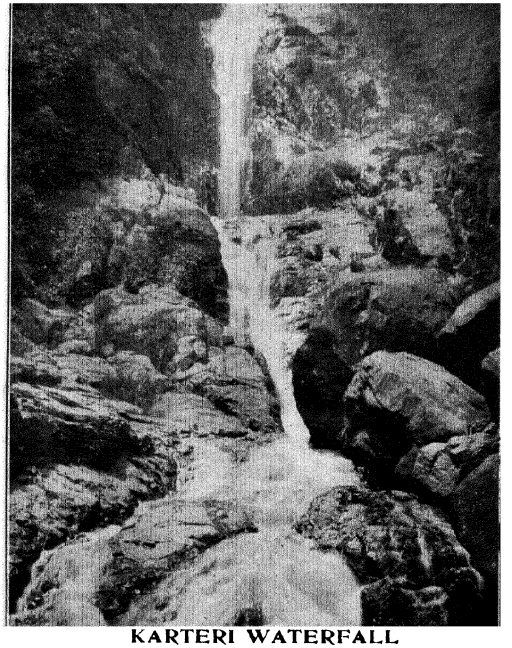
Teneriffe

Teneriffe, or Coonoor Betta as it was formerly known, is a peak standing at an elevation of 6,894 feet and is the highest point in the Station. It commands a glorious view, and is a favourite spot for picnics. There are two foot-paths leading to the peak. The one is approached by the Fernhill and Lord Hobart roads, by way of the Fernwood Bridge (see Lamb's Rock), and starts from the junction of the Tiger Hill and Lamb's Rock roads, passing up the hill directly behind the Hebron School. The ascent is steep, rugged and winding, and is best made in the early morning before the sun is hot. By this route the distance from the Church is about two and a half miles. The other path branches off from the Woodhouselee road, about three quarters of a mile from Sim's Park gate, and is marked by a sign-board to the right. This is a longer way, but less steep of ascent and shadier. Both paths meet a disused Government Forester's hut, a well-sheltered and convenient picnic ground, with the Peak, itself, situated just above. From the summit a most comprehensive view of Coonoor, with its winding roads, gabled roofs, and many beautiful gardens is obtained. Welling-



Just above the 'Irish Bridge' on the way to Lady Canning's Seat

Which supplies the motive power for the Cordite Factory Power Station



KARTERI WATERFALL

ton, on the other side of the station, and the terra-cotta buildings of the Cordite Factory also stand out prominently; while in the sweep of the far distance, Kotagiri, Lambton's Peak and the Annamailies, the Droog, and a glimpse of the Plains, combine to form a magnificent panorama.

Law's Fall

Law's Fall, so named after Lieutenant (afterwards Colonel) Law, who traced and mainly constructed the new Coonoor ghat, is situated about three miles below Coonoor, just above the Wenlock bridge. Of all the many picturesque bits that are to be found on the Coonoor stream, this is one of the prettiest, and has always been a favourite spot for picnics. Cyclists will find it a very pleasant run down to the Fall of an early morning, and will have time to visit the spot, and then, by cycling on to Runnymede railway station (the road to which branches to the right a little further down the ghat), will be enabled to catch either the morning or midday train which will carry them up the hill to Coonoor again.

Kateri Falls

The Kateri (pronounced Kartary) Fall is one of the highest on the Nilgiris, and a sight that should not be missed by visitors, as the view from the Fall is also extremely fine. From Coonoor, by way of the Ghat and Kateri road the distance by carriage road is about nine miles. The Fall has partly been harnessed as the motive power of the electric plant of the Cordite Factory. Cyclists are not recommended to take the above-named road, as the climbs are long and stiff; but a pleasant ride may be had by taking the train to Kaity station, and from there, through the Kaity valley, down to the Fall, and from thence on to Kateri railway station, whence it may be possible to so time the run as to meet the midday mail train up to Coonoor.

The Droog

The Hulicul Droog (more properly spelt Drūg, but pronounced Droog) is at once the most interesting picnic spot near Coonoor, and at the same time the most difficult of access. On account of its prominence and massive proportions, it is without doubt the most notable

peak on this side of the Nilgiris; while it is the only peak throughout the district to which genuine historic interest attaches. From the Coonoor Bridge to the summit is about eleven miles, and all but the last two miles can be made by carriage or rickshaw, but the roads are very steep; one either has to walk, or ride on pony, the last two miles. The whole journey there, usually occupies about four hours. The carriage road leads through the Non-such Tea Estate, belonging to Mr. L. L. Porter, and visitors should obtain permission to use the carriage road from the Manager of the Estate before making the trip.

The peak stands at an elevation of 6,000 feet, and directly overlooks the Plains, which lie about 5,000 feet below it. Mr. Francis, describing the spot, says, 'It is named from the neighbouring village of Hulikul, or "Tiger's stone," and the story goes that this latter is so called because in it a Badaga killed a notorious man-eater, which had long been the terror of the countryside. The spot where the beast was buried is shown near the Pillaiyar temple to the south of Hulikul village and is marked by three stones. Burton says there used formerly to be a stone image of the slain tiger thereabouts. The old fort stands on a precipitous site, three sides of which fall almost sheer down to the Coonoor ravine on the one hand and the Coimbatore plains on the other, while the fourth is connected with the rest of the range only by a narrow neck the last part of which will not admit more than one man at a time. The great natural strength of the position has been ingeniously increased by the manner in which defences have been built close along the edge of the precipices and strengthened by projections wherever the possibility of an escalade existed, and a high wall, fitted with embrasures and loop-holes, has been erected to face the entrance from the narrow neck. The fort itself occupies the whole of the crest of the bluff, being about 500 yards long and varying from 100 to 200 yards in breadth. It is enclosed by a rough wall of stone in mud, which for the most



The Coonoor river and its tributaries abound in picturesque falls



Here are shown the Upper and Lower Twin falls with Laws' Falls in the centre



part is five feet thick. Besides the main entrance facing the neck, there was originally a gateway opposite this leading straight down the steep side of the hill.'

Burton describing it says: 'The rock upon which we tread falls with an almost perpendicular drop of four thousand feet into the plains. From this eyrie we descry the houses of Coimbatore, the windings of the Bhawany, and the straight lines of road stretching like ribbons over the glaring yellow surface of the low land. A bluish mist clothes the distant hills of Malabar, dimly seen upon the horizon in front. Behind, on the far side of the mighty chasm, the white bungalows of Coonoor glitter through the green trees, or disappear behind the veil of fleecy vapour which floats along the sunny mountain tops. However hypercritically disposed, you can find no fault with this view; it has beauty, variety, and sublimity to recommend it.'

NOTE.—*For information as to Hotels, Shops, Livery Stables, Market, Servants, etc., see Addenda, at the end of the Guide 'General Information for Visitors.'*

KOTAGIRI

Early History—Position and Climate. Institutions: The Basel Mission—Christ Church—The Kotagiri Club—The Kotagiri Golf Club.

Early History

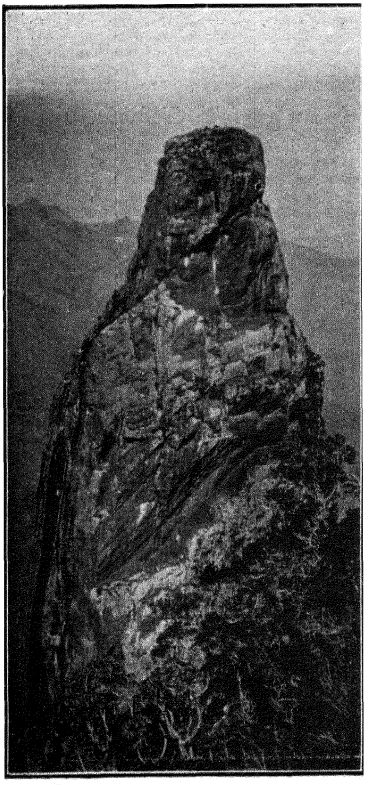
KOTAGIRI is the oldest and the third largest of the hill stations, and while it is much smaller than either Ootacamund or Coonoor, has recently become a popular resort. Literally translated Kotagiri (or Kotar Keri) means Kotar line or street. It does not, as many suppose, mean Kota hill, as the second half of the word might lead one to infer.

Position and Climate

As a sanitarium the position of Kotagiri is ideal, as it is higher than Coonoor and lower than Ooty, the climate being more bracing than the former and not so severe as the latter. It stands at an elevation of 6,511 feet. The station is situated on the north-eastern crest of the plateau, overlooking the plains. Like Coonoor, it is protected from the north-east monsoon. There is a splendid carriage road winding through the hills from Coonoor, easily negotiable by bicycle either way. Distance thirteen miles. It is eighteen miles direct from Ooty by road, but, as will be seen in Motor-runs, this run should not be attempted by motor-cars, though for bicycles from Ooty it affords a nice spin down.

Notable Residences

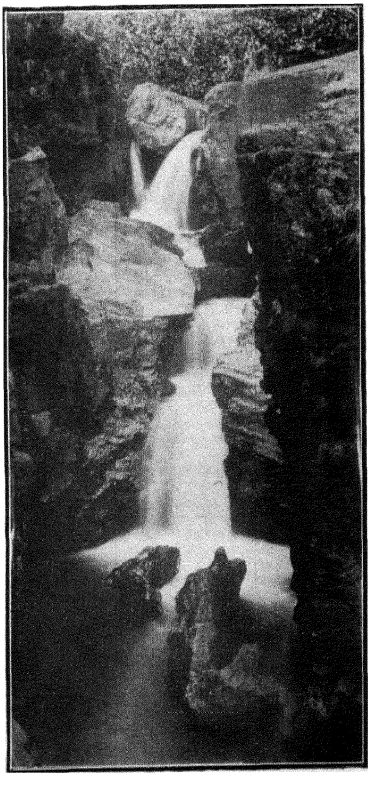
A number of the old residences of Kotagiri—some of which have now been standing for nearly a century—are most interesting. 'Clive's House,' now known as 'The Avenue,' is the oldest of these. It was built about 1822 by Mr. R. H. Clive, then Sub-Collector of Coimbatore. The beautiful residence known as Kota Hall is the next oldest, and was also built by a Collector of Coimbatore, Mr. James Thomas, about the year 1830.



Rungaswamy's Pillar

Near Kotagiri. One of those extraordinary volcanic excrescences occasionally encountered. It is said to be inaccessible, but is not!

The whereabouts of these falls is known only to the photographer himself. They are beautiful but not famous, and are representative of many of the falls on the Nilgiris



Falls of Darkness

INSTITUTIONS

CHRIST CHURCH is the name given to the little Church that was begun by General Gibson, of Kota Hall, in 1851. Upon the General's death in that same year, his son-in-law, Major Briggs, completed the work with the funds left by General Gibson for the purpose. In 1864 Major Briggs made over the Church to Government on the condition that it should never be consecrated, so that clergymen of all denominations might hold services in it.

THE KOTAGIRI CLUB was started about twelve years ago in a very small way by the residents of the place ; it then consisted of only a single reading-room. Since then the whole place has been considerably enlarged ; the reading-room has developed into a small library. A billiard room has been added. There are three tennis and two badminton courts in connexion with the Club. At present the Club numbers some fifty permanent members, and there are a number of temporary members during the Season.

There are three classes of members: permanent, honorary and temporary. Gentlemen received in general society are eligible for election as permanent members. Entrance fee, single members, Rs. 30 ; Family members, Rs. 60; monthly subscriptions : single member, Rs. 2-8-0; Family of not more than three, Rs. 4 ; additional Family, each member, Re. 1 ; outside five mile radius single or family members, Re. 1 ; outside Nilgiri District, As. 8.

Honorary Members are included in an official list.

Temporary Members (elected by Committee) monthly subscription : single members, Rs. 8; Family of not more than three, Rs. 12 ; additional Family member, Rs. 2 each.

OFFICERS :

President.—H. M. Hewett, Esq.

Hon. Secretary.—F. M. Cockburn, Esq.

THE KOTAGIRI GOLF CLUB possesses one of the prettiest little links on the Nilgiris. There is a nine-hole course over forty acres of land which has been secured for the purpose by a few interested residents. The course was laid out by that keen golfer, Surgeon-General Benson, I.M.S., and it is situated about a mile and a half from the Kotagiri bazaar on the Coonoor-Kotagiri road.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Rangaswami's Pillar—St. Catherine's Falls—Elk Fall—Kodanad.

RANGASWAMI'S PILLAR, which Mr. Francis describes as 'an extraordinary isolated rock pillar, which rises in solitary grandeur some 400 feet and has sheer sides which must be unclimbable,' is about eleven miles from Kotagiri, of which nine miles may be accomplished by rickshaw. As a freak of Nature it is well worth seeing.

ST. CATHERINE'S FALLS consist of an upper and a lower fall. The upper fall takes a leap of 250 feet, and is the second highest on the Nilgiris. The falls are four miles distant from Kotagiri, and most of the way can be made in rickshaw. From Kotagiri, the old ghat is followed to its junction with the new ghat at the third milestone, and the road here turns off to the right. From above the falls, a magnificent view of Dolphin's Nose and the surrounding country is obtained.

ELK FALL is the name given to a pretty little fall about five miles from Kotagiri. On account of the lack of shade trees *en route* it is wise to start as early as possible, as there is a certain amount of the distance which must be walked, the road not being good enough for rickshaws when nearing the glen. The visitor should proceed along the road leading past the Basel Mission House and away past the Badaga village of Dimhutty. Having left this village and proceeding about two miles, the visitor will come to a parting of the ways, and as there is no finger-post he will perhaps be perplexed.

The path to the left should be taken and this leads down the glen for a distance of about two miles to the fall. The rocky grandeur of the spot and the thick growth of trees around the fall are a very striking contrast to the stunted growth through which the visitor has come.

KODANAD is a little village ten or eleven miles to the east of Kotagiri by good carriage road. The trip to this place is a favourite one with visitors to Kotagiri, as from here some of the finest views on the plateau are to be had. The drive by 'rick' round the sides of the mountain on the ghat road is one of entrancing beauty and cannot be adequately described. On nearing Kodanad the scene changes and one passes through the well-kept tea plantation of Kodanad. Round about the bungalow the shola is very fine and the paths through the woods have a semblance of scenery in the Homeland, which is very delightful. A short distance through the woods, and one reaches another side of the tea plantation, and here also is the tea factory. On the ridge near the Tea House is a view which is one of the finest on the hills. Like a relief map the country lies spread out before the eye in all its beauty of hill and dale. The huge valley dips down from one's feet to the level of the plains and rises again on its opposite side to the level of the Mysore plateau. The fertile country of Mysore lies immediately in front of the visitor as far as the eye can reach, whilst away to the right the valley can be seen to join the plains of the Coimbatore District.

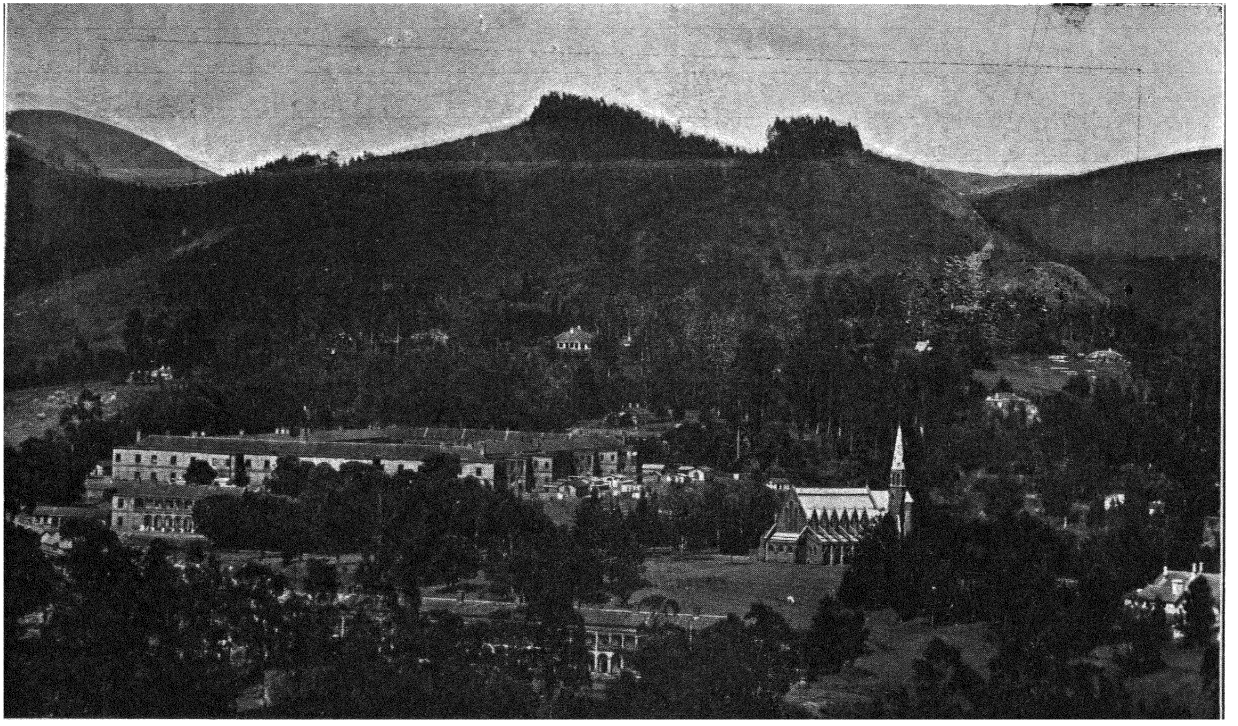
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LESSER STATIONS AND DAK BUNGALOWS

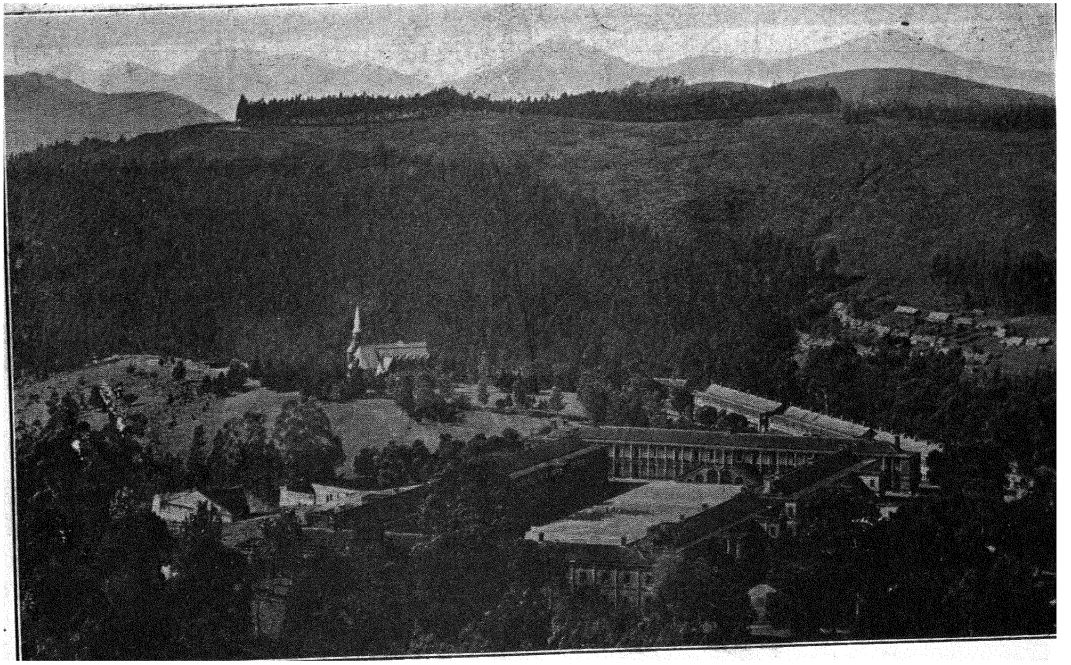
Wellington—Aruvankadu—Keti—Kulakambai—Lovedale.

Wellington, situated at an elevation of 6,100 feet above sea level, forms the military sanitarium for Southern India. The site was selected and building operations for barracks begun in 1852. The place was first known as Jackatalla, but was afterwards named Wellington in honour of the Iron Duke who took an interest in the establishment of such a sanitarium on the Nilgiris. The centre of the cantonment of Wellington may be said to be at the Fountain, which stands at the junction of the Coonoor, Ootacamund and Kotagiri roads. The main barracks consist of six blocks of double-storied masonry buildings with large open verandahs enclosing a large square. Two churches have been built for the convenience of troops. The Anglican Church of St. George was built in 1886 from designs by Major Morant, R.E., and is a very handsome edifice with tower and steeple. The Roman Catholic Church, which was also built from designs by Major Morant, was erected in 1888. Nonconformist services are held under the direction of the Wesleyan Mission in the Schoolroom at the Barracks. The Wellington Gymkhana, which has been referred to under the heading of Coonoor affords a good field for football, cricket, and hockey matches between regimental teams.

Aruvankadu.—The origin and evolution of the extraordinary and altogether unpronounceable name of Aruvankadu is a matter for conjecture. Mr. Francis, in his Gazetteer of the Nilgiri District, spells it Aravankad, pronounces it Arvenghat, and evidently attributes its origin either to a conjunction of Indian words meaning



WELLINGTON CHURCH AND PANORAMA



WELLINGTON BARRACKS

the jungle of hariali (doob) grass,' or at a transition of English names from 'Glen Owen' on to 'Glen Arven' and, so, to 'Arvan Ghaut.'

Kulakambai is a little hamlet of Melur. It is chiefly remarkable for the falls in the vicinity, which are 400 feet in depth, and are the highest in the district.

Lovedale, the next railway station on the way up to Ooty after Keti, is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the Nilgiris, and, with its tiny lake, rustic scenery and charming surroundings, well merits its name. There are a few residences here, but the place is chiefly remarkable for the Lawrence Memorial School which, with its buildings and grounds, covers an area of over 730 acres.

DISTRICT ROADS AND ITINERARY OF ROUTES

Part I. MAIN APPROACHES

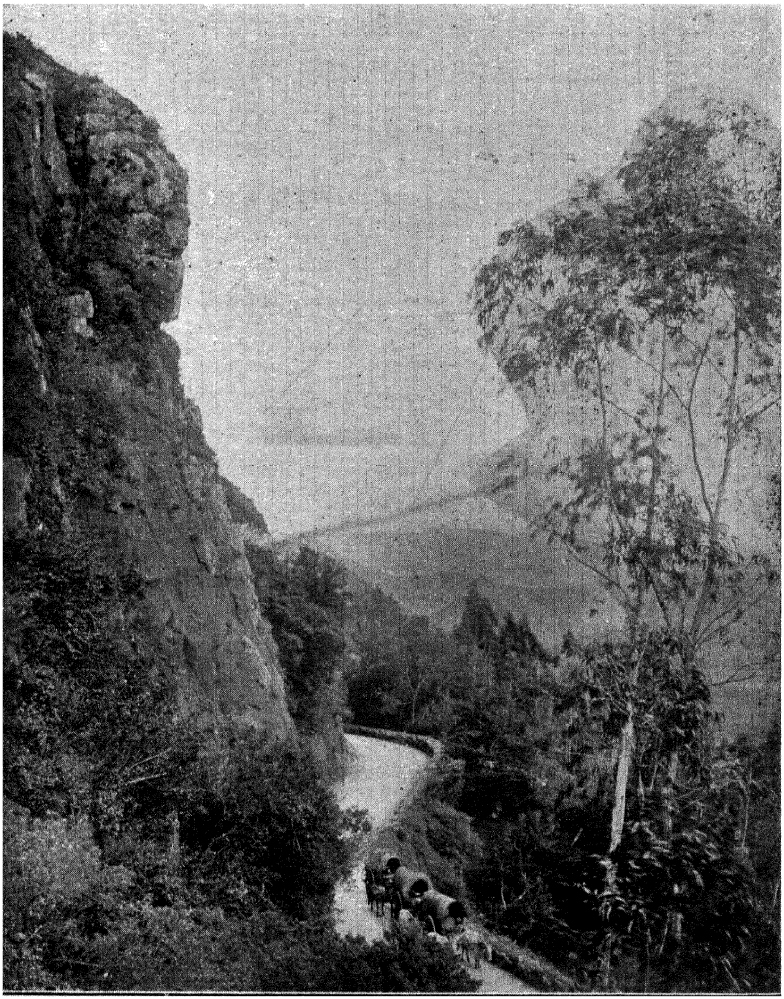
Main Roads—Bridle Paths and 'Short-cuts'—Pioneer Passes—Old Kotagiri Ghat—New Kotagiri Ghat—Old Coonoor Ghat—New Coonoor Ghat—Sigur Ghat—Sispara Ghat—Gudalur Ghat.

Main Roads

IN a mountainous tract, the value of wide, good, and well-graded roads cannot be over-estimated. In the possession of these, the Nilgiris not only excel, but are beyond comparison with other hill stations in India. Ghat-roads, or ghats, as they are more familiarly termed, approach and give access to the main plateau from various surrounding points. They are usually steep but the principal of them, as may be seen below, are of a grade which will allow a motor-car of ordinary gear to climb them; while a cyclist might coast down them with perfect ease and security. On the plateau itself, the roads are usually undulating, and, in parts, hilly; but for the most part the grades can easily be negotiated by a bicycle, both up-hill and down. All carriage roads on the plateau, as well as the principal ghats, are well laid, macadamized, even, and wide enough to ensure safe and pleasant driving, whether by motor-car or carriage. They are kept in a good state of repair.

Bridle Paths and 'Short-cuts'

Intersecting the regular carriage roads, are numerous bridle-paths. They are usually the 'bandy' roads of early days, when directness and shortness of way was more considered than steepness. Their former use has disappeared with the making of the more modern roads, which wind about them in great curves. Besides these, there are many lesser 'short-cuts' which the ingenuity of the native has usually discovered. All are a great



THE MAIN GHAT-ROAD

The splendid condition of the Main Roads of the Nilgiris is one of the principal features of the District, and is of especial importance to motorists and cyclists. The scenery is grand everywhere. The above photograph was taken below the Ooty Toll-bar.

convenience to the pedestrian, peripatetic cyclist, or horseman, who by their means can arrive at the objective point almost as soon as a carriage taking a more circuitous route.

Pioneer Passes

The first ascent of the hills was made nearly a century ago, in the year 1819. This was accomplished by means of a rude native track which led to the village of Dimhatti a little above Kotagiri,from a village near the junction of the Moyar and Bhavani rivers, a distance of sixteen and a quarter miles. Here Mr. Sullivan, who was then Collector of the Coimbatore and Nilgiri Districts and whose name figures prominently among the path-finders of the time, erected the first European bungalow built on the hills. Another track, known as the Sundapatti Pass, because of the village of that name on the Bhavani to which it led by way of the Kundah river ravine, was also used about this time. These passes possess no other than historic interest, as they are now altogether abandoned.

Old Kotagiri Ghat

The first bridle path to be made to the hills was constructed by the Pioneers, who to this day have been prominent in the making of roads, at the instance of the same Mr. Sullivan. The path leads from Sirumugai, near Mettupalaiyam to Dimhatti ; a distance of sixteen and a quarter miles. Its construction began in 1819, and was completed in 1823. From its steepness it was unfit for wheeled traffic, travellers making the journey, as was the custom for a long time to come, on horseback, or in palanquin. From Dimhatti to Ootacamund lay a track eleven miles in length, making a distance of twenty-seven miles in all from the foot of the Ghat. Until the opening of the Coonoor Ghat, this formed the chief route of travel to Ooty from the south of the plateau.

New Kotagiri Ghat

The new Kotagiri Ghat, in course of construction from 1872 to 1875, by Major Morant, R.E., is a great improvement over the old line of approach, being of an easy gradient, 1 in 17 feet, 17 feet wide and metalled throughout. Ascending a low spur of hills which stretch

towards Mettupalaiyam, it follows the south side of the Erkad river gorge, arriving at Kotagiri in twenty-one miles. It is little used by visitors to Kotagiri now that the railway has come to Coonoor, as from that station to Kotagiri a fairly level and excellent carriage road of twelve miles leads. A very fine bicycle run down the ghats is afforded in this way; one being able to break the journey pleasantly at the well-appointed Blue Mountain Hotel at Kotagiri, but, on account of its many sharp zig-zags, this ghat is unsuited to motors.

Old Coonoor Ghat

In 1829, under the administration of Mr. S. R. Lushington, then Governor, the first ghat to Coonoor was begun. It also was constructed by the Pioneers. Starting from Mettupalaiyam it runs due west along the level to the village of Kallar, crossing the Bhavani and Kallar rivers. Until 1840, when a bridge was built, the Bhavani had to be crossed in basket boats. From Kallar the ascent begins. The road follows the northern gorges of the Karteri and Coonoor rivers, the distance from the foot to the head of the pass at the Coonoor bridge being about eleven miles. The gradient is very steep, about one in twelve, and towards the top as much as one in five. It is still, however, the much-traversed way of all sorts and conditions of natives, and early in the week hundreds of coolies and vendors with their pack-bullocks and 'tats,' on the way to market, may be met at all times of day and night climbing up it.

The New Coonoor Ghat

The completion of this road in 1871 marks a very important epoch in the development of the hills as a holiday resort for visitors. It was the first true carriage road up the ghats. The tedious days of the palanquin were now a thing of the past; speedy tongas, with relays of ponies every third mile, bore the traveller to his destination at Coonoor or Ootacamund. Heavy baggage was easily brought up by country cart. As a result this became the chief means of access to the hills, as it continued to be until the opening of the railway in 1899.

It is still the chief route for all market supplies, and is kept in first-class order and repair.

The new Coonoor Ghat was constructed by Lieutenant (afterwards Colonel) Law. It is eighteen feet wide; has a gradient of one in eighteen; and is, like all principal roads, macadamized. It has several timber culverts and four iron girder bridges, one, built in recent years, crossing the lower part of the Coonoor river, founded and named after the Governor, Lord Wenlock. A little above this bridge is a pretty waterfall called, after its discoverer, the builder of the road, Law's Fall.

Sigur Ghat

The Sigur (or, more phonetically, the Seegor) Ghat was at one time the favourite approach for visitors from the northern parts of the Presidency and was the first road constructed for wheeled traffic It was built by the Sappers and Miners from 1836 to 1838. Starting from Sigur, at the foot, it bridges the Moyar and ascends to the village of Talukunda at the northern crest of the plateau a distance of eight and a quarter miles. Thence a road continues to Ooty, five miles. Half-way up is the village of Kalhutty, with its picturesque waterfall not far below. A fine account of this section by Mr. George Oakes will be found in the Ootacamund Section.

Sispara Ghat

This ghat, constructed between the years 1832 and 1838, has outlived its first usefulness, which provided a short line for tappal (post) runners from the interior to the West Coast. The route which leads to the head of the pass at Sispara Rock (a crest of the Kundahs 6,742 feet above sea level, whence one of the grandest views of the plateau is seen) is still of great convenience to sportsmen who shoot over the Kundahs.

Gudalur Ghat

Access to the western side of the plateau is gained by means of the Gudalur Ghat. Like the approaches to Coonoor and Kotagiri, there are here an old and a new ghat road. The old Gudalur Ghat was begun in 1823. The gradient, one in four, is so steep that it was never of much real use, and upon the opening of the new Gudalur Ghat was altogether abandoned, except for foot traffic.

Part II. MOTOR RUNS

The Nilgiri Branch of the South Indian Motor Union—General Remarks—Route No. 1: Bangalore, Mysore City, Ootacamund.—Route No. 1*a*: Mysore City, Ootacamund, via Sigur Ghat.—Route No. 2: Ootacamund, Coonoor.—Route No. 3: Ooty, Karteri, Coonoor, Ooty.—Route No. 4: Ooty, Kotagiri, Kodanad.—Route No. 5: Coonoor, Kotagiri.

The Nilgiri Branch, S. I. Motor Union

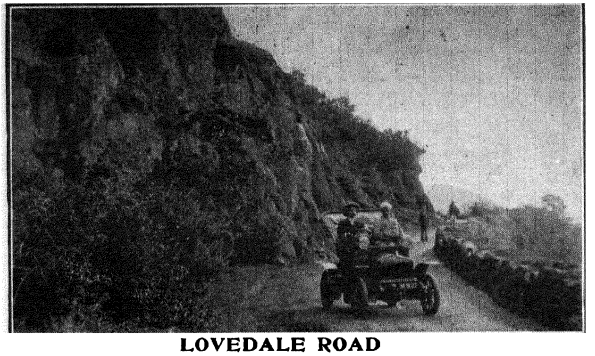
Early in 1904, a number of gentlemen, realizing that motor traffic would gradually become important in the hills, formed a 'Nilgiri Automobile Association,' since there was no organized body of motorists then existing in the Madras Presidency. The members of this Association were as follows:—

Col. Babington, C.I.E., R.A	W. Rhodes James, Esq.	J. H. Hull, Esq
Captain Sturrock, R.A	Captain Toogood	C. F. Sykes, Esq.
Captain Tyrrell, R.A.	C. Mullaly, Esq	H. Lawton, Esq
Dr. N. T. Sheldon	N. Stewart Brown, Esq.	Captain Pyke

The object of the Association had in view was to educate public opinion, to encourage motor traffic, and to assist municipalities, etc., in drafting any necessary local regulations.

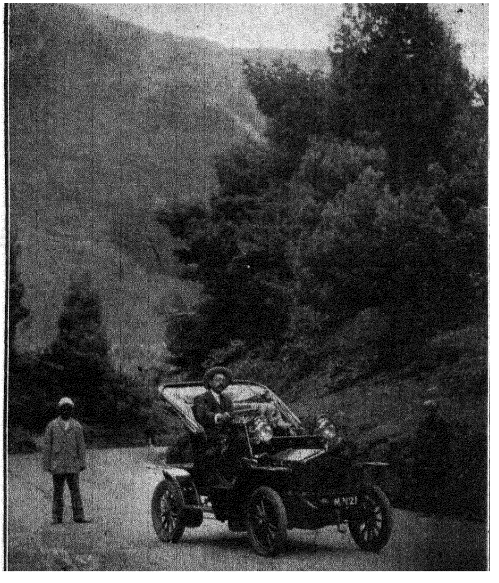
When the *South India Motor Association* was formed, the Nilgiri Association became a local branch of it, with local secretary, Captain Sturrock, R.A. This branch, under the sanction and protection of the various municipalities and the District Board, erected 'caution' posts at the great majority of the bend corners in the Nilgiris.

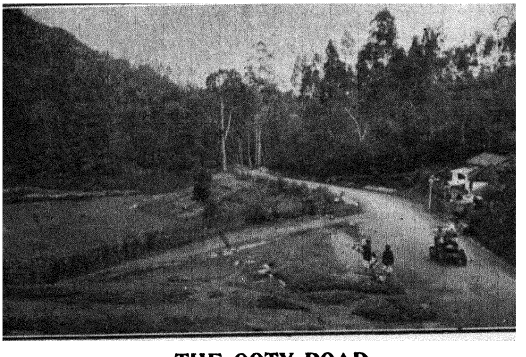
The first motor meet was held in March, 1905; six cars attending. In 1906 trials of cars for 'suitability for planters' use' were held. The run consisted of about sixty-seven miles over side-roads of fair average quality, avoiding the main ghat road as far as possible. Fourteen cars entered, but only eight started. These trials are



Commanding a lovely view of the Keti Valley

LOVEDALE ROAD





Above is shown the crest of Aqueduct Hill, below the road skirting Burnfoot Lake

THE OOTY ROAD

probably unique in respect to the elevation at which they were held ; the highest point attained was 8,040 feet and the lowest 4,950 feet above mean sea level. Colonel Babington, with a 7 H.P. Swift, won the trials, losing no marks.

In 1907 a hill climb was held, and won by Messrs. A. H. Hull and J. Jones with a 9 H.P. Sirpollet (steam). This test was rendered the more severe by the interference of rainy weather.

General Remarks

From the visitors' point of view, a car is invaluable in the Nilgiris, as it is not only useful for hack purposes, but it enables owners to see the Nilgiris in a way that is impossible for the ordinary visitor. The roads, generally, are good, but winding, with numerous blind corners. Cautious driving is required, chiefly on account of the absolute neglect of 'the rule of the road,' and also because the slope of some of the corners is very bad. There is a considerable amount of traffic about, but very irregular in distribution. Cattle and pack-horses block the road occasionally, and in rare cases flocks of sheep are met with. Buffaloes occasionally give trouble—instances having occurred of their attempting to charge cars. Toll-bars are many: the charge being 2 annas per wheel.

ROUTE No. 1

Bangalore—Mysore City—Ootacamund (Bangalore—Mysore City—Tippakadu—Gudalur—Paikara). Distance: 185 miles.

This is the best means of approach from the Mysore State, and makes a very fine run from Bangalore. There are no serious difficulties in the way, and many advantages. Water is obtainable at frequent intervals. Should a breakdown occur, Travellers' Bungalows are to be found every ten miles along the route ; these are easily recognizable from their terra-cotta washed walls, and general similarity of design. Motorists should carefully note that supplies can only be obtained at

Bangalore, Mysore City and (seventeen miles further on) Nanjangud, until Ootacamund is reached. Following is the itinerary of route :--

Leaving Bangalore by way of the City Station, an eighty-seven mile run, by way of Channapatna, Maddur, and Seringapatam, takes one to Mysore City. A halt at Seringapatam, eight miles before arriving at Mysore, in order to inspect the interesting historical objects that are to be seen in it, is well worth while. There is plenty of water along the road, there being tanks every few miles, and the road is invariably in a good state of repair.

Leaving Mysore City, the road to the Nilgiris passes over the bund of a tank, towards the end of which the road bears to the right. After travelling a short distance along this road, a signboard indicates the route. A sharp look-out must be kept for this board, as it is difficult to pick up when making any speed. The road at this point swings sharp to the right, and crosses the Mysore State Railway at Nanjangud Station. From here the road is straight going to Gundalpet, when it bears away a little to the left ; but there is no difficulty in recognizing the main road, because of the huge milestones which can be easily seen from one to the next. The road now crosses the Bandipur ghats, where the going is stiff, and the roads on the out-skirts of the Mysore State are sometimes rough ; but the latest reports of motorists is that the roads are now in a very good condition, and a guarantee in this direction is the fact that H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore motors to Ootacamund by this route.

Leaving Bandipur, there is a run of eleven miles to Tippakadu toll-bar, and great care must be taken to strike the road for Gudalur—a right-hand swing. There is a sign-post at Tippakadu which reads :—' Ootacamund, twenty-two miles.' This route will be found described below as Route No. 1*a*.

After Tippakadu, one enters upon the outer fringe of the Nilgiris, and the fact that one is upon British territory is quickly noted by the splendid condition of

the road. The thirteen mile run from Tippakadu to Gudalur is through magnificent forest scenery. A good landmark to note is the telegraph line which runs alongside the road from Tippakadu, on to Gudalur, and clear on to Ooty. At the end of the Tippakadu-Gudalur road is a toll-bar, and a half-mile further on is the Gudalur Ghat.

From Gudalur the serious climbing begins. The first five miles is particularly stiff, and there are one or two difficult corners to negotiate—the road describing loop upon loop up the mountain side, so that, in spite of the distance travelled, Gudalur remains close below. A halt between the fifth and sixth milestones is well worthwhile, for a magnificent panorama lies behind. From here the road runs along on a shelf of the hill, and gives a splendid view of the near forests, with the ghat in the background.

Arriving at Neduvattam, seven miles from Gudalur, the head of the Gudalur Ghat is reached, and the ghat climb is at an end. About three miles further on a view is to be obtained which should not be missed. By climbing the bank of a cutting between the ninth and tenth milestones from Gudalur, and looking backwards in the Gudalur direction, one witnesses a picture that for diversity and grandeur of landscape may be said to beggar description. The white roads winding through the forests at one's feet appear like a ribbon laid over a huge green cloth ; beneath, the Mysore plateau is spread out as a coloured map, its vast area stretching away beyond, until it meets the horizon. Facing around, in the direction in which the car is heading, the scene changes from steep mountain side and distant plain, to the undulating sweep of the turf-covered downs.

From this point, the remaining twenty miles to Ootacamund are easily travelled over the rolling country of the 'Downs.' This portion of the journey is most enchanting. The air is cool and exhilarating ; the road good and easy going ; while all around stretches a

billowy sea of smooth green turf, dotted here and there with scarlet flowering rhododendron trees, or with patches of picturesque shola. Ootacamund is entered by way of the railway station, and along through the native bazaar, and so the run of 185 miles in all is completed.

ROUTE No. 1*a*.

Mysore City to Ootacamund *via* Segur Ghat

(This route is not to be recommended to motorists, though a few cars have come up, notably the fine Fint and Bianca cars belonging to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, and a White Steam car belonging to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore. The gradients are bad, drains cross the road, and the absence of any walls on the outer edge of the road makes it anything but a desirable one for motors. The Gudalur ghat, though longer, is much the better and safer road).

Route same as above as far as Tippakadu. From this point the roads to Gudalur and Ootacamund diverge. If the motorist decides on taking the Gudalur Ghat road he does not cross the large bridge but continues direct. If he decides on the shorter route, which is very steep and has bad corners for long cars, he will swing to his left *over* the bridge and arrive at the village of Musnagudi, a wretched malaria-stricken village, four miles from Tippakadu and twenty from Ootacamund.

Here is a small Travellers' Bungalow, Police Station, and Post Office. No provisions are to be had. The bold cliffs of the Nilgiris, with gorges running down, are seen to advantage on the right, but there is an absence of wood and forest, owing to the very small rainfall on this side of the hills. The road from Musnagudi runs through undulating scrub jungle to the foot of the Seegor Ghat, eight miles. The Seegor river is crossed by an iron girder bridge and the ascent of the ghat commences.

Four miles from the bridge is the Travellers' Bungalow, cool and comfortable, and a grand view of the



KULHUTTI FALLS

Kulhutti Falls is to be had. Two miles further, one comes to the toll-bar (8 annas), and then passing the Basel Mission House and Downham Farm one arrives at the ghat head five and a half miles from Ootacamund. The run into Ooty can be made by either the Connemara road (left) or the Seegor road running down the hill to Cold-stream bridge and so straight into Ootacamund.

ROUTE No. 2

Ootacamund—Coonoor. Distance: Eleven Miles

This is a most ideal run, either for motor-car or ordinary bicycle. Leaving Charing Cross the road runs south, and straight ahead. A long climb brings one to the summit of Aqueduct Hill and then dips down again skirting the little Burnfoot Lake. A sharp rise brings one to a crest just above the Craigmore toll-bar and from this point there is a continuous down grade for the remaining nine miles. The view of the Keti valley, stretching away at one's feet, and row upon row of hills beyond is charming. The road slips down past the old half-way house and the Yellanhulli Brewery. Until the Cordite Factory gates are reached the gradient is gentle, and allows one to enjoy the spin in comfort. A very steep hill now descends to Waterloo Bridge (Wellington Black Bridge) and great caution should here be exercised.

At Wellington Bridge, a triangular grass plot marks a parting of ways :—

(1) *Those bound for Coonoor Railway Station or the Town proper* do not turn and pass over the bridge, but continue straight ahead, passing through Wellington bazaar, on past the Coonoor Railway Station, and so to the Coonoor Bridge. From this point alternate roads may be taken to reach the upper portion of the station. The main road swerves to the left, passes through the bazaar, and in climbing a long stiff hill describes an awkward hair-pin turn. Therefore, motorists should take 'Barlows Road,' which runs straight on from the bridge

to the Figure of Eight Road above, and which may be recognized from a sign-post bearing the name.

Through Wellington

(2) *Those bound for Wellington, Kotagiri, Wellington Gymkhana and Race-course, the Coonoor Club, Hill Grove Hotel, or the European residential quarter of Coonoor* pass over the Wellington Bridge. The road now bifurcates, left and right. (*a*) *The branch to the left* should be followed by motorists. It leads to a corner of the main barracks where a sign-post, 'Coonoor,' indicates the way as it wheels to the right and passes the main entrance of the barracks. Continuing, Wellington Fountain is reached, and here a number of roads meet. At a right angle directly to the *left* the main road to Kotagiri runs, and may be verified by a milestone, 'Kotagiri eleven miles.' *Straight ahead*, and turning sharply to the right, is the road to Coonoor, indicated by a sign-post. *On the right* of the road we have been travelling, two roads meet. The further road leads to the Commissariat depôt, and should be disregarded. The nearer road (on the right) should be taken by motorists for the Gymkhana or Coonoor. It runs past the Nilgiri Hotel, shortly meeting three other roads, thus forming a cross. The northern arm of this cross, inclining to the left, and running *down hill* is now taken. (Do not confuse with two branch roads to the left running *up hill*.) The road now runs down to the Wellington Gymkhana, where we shall pick it up again after describing an alternate route from Wellington Bridge.

(*b*) From Wellington Bridge, *the branch to the right* should be taken by carriages and cyclists. Passing by the cemetery it leads to Wellington Lake, the lower portion of which it skirts by means of a bund, and then turns sharp to the left negotiating a steep hill in two hair-pin corners. (Cyclists should take the rough short-cut.) On the crest of this hill the road meets with three others. That directly to the left leads to Wellington Fountain, and should be taken only by those wishing to

proceed to Kotagiri. The road to the Gymkhana and Coonoor lies straight ahead inclining to the right *down hill*. (Do not confuse with two branch roads to the left running *up hill*.)

After skirting the race-course a stone bridge is crossed, and cyclists should take advantage of a short-cut which cannot be mistaken on the left just after crossing this bridge. Caddies are always to be had to wheel one's machine up this short but steep path which keeps crossing the Zig-zag Road, and finally comes out on the Figure of Eight Road, just below the Coonoor Club. Motorists, after crossing the bridge, drive straight ahead, keeping the main road and not turning to the left and taking the Zig-zag Road, which is very difficult of negotiation and is closed to motor traffic. (The road brings them out almost at the entrance to the Coonoor Club.)

ROUTE No. 3

Ooty—Burnfoot—Lovedale—Devashola—Nunjaikambai—Kolakumbai—Karteri to Runnymede Corner; returning *via* Coonoor and the Main Ghat Road. Distance: about forty miles.

This is a very fine run, indeed, and may be made equally well from Ooty or Coonoor. For the purpose of this description Ootacamund shall be considered as headquarters.

Proceeding from Ooty, two and a quarter miles along the Coonoor Ghat-road, one turns to the right at the Craigmore toll-bar, and runs gently down to Lovedale, where one crosses the railway and climbs the shoulder of Chinna Doddabetta, past the Lawrence Memorial School. From this point the road skirts along the slopes of the hill overlooking the Keti valley, till it reaches a saddle running to Devashola. From here the road runs along the saddle; sometimes on one, sometimes on the other side of the hill.

The views from the Devashola saddle are extremely fine and far-reaching. On the left, one looks over the Keti and Karteri valleys with Teneriffe, the Hulicul Droog, Kolabettah, and Kolakumbai Hill in the background; while, beyond, can be seen glimpses of the plains, Lambton's Peak, and, in the far distance, the Animalai Hills. On the right is the country of the Downs, with the Kundahs, in the distance. This view covers from Cairn Hill, near Ooty, to Gudalur Malai, Makurti Peak, the top of the Sispara Ghat, the Avalanche valley, and the Kundahs. Together, the two views may be considered the most comprehensive of those of the Plateau.

To continue: At the end of the saddle, just before the seventh milestone, a private road runs straight on; but the road, proper, bends sharp to the left, and gradually runs down, skirting the outer slopes of Devashola Betta. Near the foot of the hill, the road enters forest—a run down-hill till about the ninth milestone. About half a mile beyond this milestone a road turns off to the left; running at first almost straight back: this leads to Karteri, and is not in good order. Passing this road, the road rises again to Kundah Corner, where a very difficult hair-pin corner has to be negotiated. (A road to Kundah Bridge runs straight on, but unless time is no object, the scenery scarcely repays the trouble of the run.) Having negotiated the hair-pin corner, the road runs down-hill very stiffly for about two miles, in which there are numerous surface drains, to Mugyai Kunbai village. This saddle is fairly often a play-ground for children, and has, therefore, to be approached with caution. Then a small hill, another short descent across a wooded saddle; on up a long ascent running to a very fine old shola; past a private road to the Terramia Estate on the left, and at the top of the hill, the road crosses the ridge, and overlooks the Kundah Valley.

On fine days, one of the very finest views on the Nilgiris is obtained at this point. Across the narrow gorge rise the Kundahs; while down the gorge is seen

the magnificent Bhavani valley, with seemingly endless rows of hills beyond.

A short distance further, the road crosses into the Melur valley, and a private road to the Melur Estate turns off to the right. From here the road runs down to Upper Taimalai, at which estate it runs off somewhat sharply to the left. Thence, the road runs just below the crests of the hill overlooking the Bhavani, and one gets, through the trees, glimpses of the plains, the Coimbatore Hills, and the outer slopes of the Hulicul Droog.

About a mile from Kolakumbai, the road slips back behind the Kolakumbai Hill, and runs down a fairly steep slope to Kolakumbai village. This part of the road has often a bad surface. At Kolakumbai village, a sharp turn to the left is made; leaving the Manaar bridle-path on the right. The road from here is fully metalled. It slips down to the Kolakumbai valley, crossing one branch of the Kolakumbai river at the foot; then, after nearly two miles of fairly level running, the other branch of the river is crossed at Hodgson's Ford, nowadays by a fine bridge. A steady, and in some places, severe climb is now encountered until Karteri is reached.

Having arrived at Karteri a choice of two home-routes is offered. (1) By running straight on along the Karteri-Runnymede road, connexion is made with the main Coonoor Ghat just below that station, and so, home. (2) By turning back to the left for about half a mile, and back again to the right just below the Cordite Factory Power House Staff Quarters by the Yellanhulli road. This climbs the western side of the Karteri gorge. From just above the Quarters a splendid view of the Karteri Falls with the almost vertical 24-inch feed-pipe from the dam above, about 650 feet in length, running alongside, is obtained. At the top of the gorge, the road skirts the Cordite Factory lake; winds up the Keti valley to Yellanhulli, and joins the main ghat-road to Ooty.

ROUTE No. 4

Ooty—Kotagiri—Kodanad

Distance: 24 miles { **Ooty—Kotagiri, 18 miles.** / **Kotagiri—Kodanad, 6 miles.**

Route A. *(Traversable by small cars only).* This is a very picturesque run, but, from the narrowness of the road, only small cars should attempt it. Leaving Ooty by the Coonoor road, one crosses the Stone House Bridge, and ascends the Dodabetta-Snowden saddle *via* Stone House Hill. The road is very steep at the beginning. At the crest of the hill, a fine view of Ooty is obtained, looking down the valley. From the saddle the road bears off to the right, running through virgin sholas along the north slopes of Dodabetta. It then crosses into the top of Wellington valley for a short distance, giving a fine view of Coonoor and Wellington, with Wellington and Hulicul in the background. The road then crosses to the north side of the Kundahnungai ridge, winding along the scarp till it reaches the Wellington-Kotagiri road about twelve miles from Ooty.

Route B. *(For all cars).* An easier road, and the only one possible for large cars, is by way of the Coonoor Ghat and Wellington Black Bridge. This bridge is situated at the foot of the long steep hill which descends from the Cordite Factory gates and is easily recognizable on the left. Crossing it one has the choice of two ways: (1) By keeping straight on, and skirting the north of Wellington Church Hill, one passes the Wellington Hospital and main barracks, and so on to the Wellington Fountain. (2) By turning to the right after crossing the bridge, one passes the Wellington Cemetery and reaches the Wellington Lake. After skirting this the road turns sharp to the left, and there is then a very steep zig-zag with bad corners to be negotiated, after which the road unites with the former at Wellington Fountain. This route is a saving in distance but it is not recommended for any but small cars.

From Wellington Fountain the road to Kotagiri is indicated by a sign-board, and commences with a long steep hill. It joins the Coonoor-Kotagiri road at Peat-bog toll-bar. It may here be noted that this route is preferable for cars of any size from Coonoor as mentioned below in Route No. 5 as two nasty hair-pin turns are avoided just before getting to the toll-bar.

From Peat-bog toll-bar the road to Kotagiri is good and most picturesque. Arrived at Kotagiri, the motorist will have no difficulty in having the road to Kodanad pointed out for him.

From Kotagiri on to Kodanad the road is not so good, owing to numerous surface drains; but the magnificent scenery encountered well repays the trifling inconvenience of going slowly over these. At the Curzon sign-post the road turns sharp to the left, and up a fairly steep hill from the crest of which a very fine view is obtained. To the right front, in the distance, rise the Billirangum hills. Further to the right the famous Rungasvami's Pillar and Peak is seen. Passing on, one arrives at the Kodanad Tea Estates, near which sweeping vistas of the Mysore country below form a magnificent landscape scene.

ROUTE No. 5

Coonoor—Kotagiri. Distance: Thirteen miles

There are two routes: (*a*) By Wellington: This is recommended for large cars. Leaving Coonoor by the Orange Grove Road, which is marked by a sign-post below the Club, one runs down to the Wellington Race Course. The road ascends and after a sharp climb takes a hair-pin corner to the right and comes out at Wellington Fountain. Thence the road is the same as described in the Ooty, Wellington, Kotagiri run (Route No. 4).

(*b*) By Springfield: This is the better road for moderate sized cars, carriages, and bicycles. Leaving Coonoor by the Woodhouselee road, which starts at

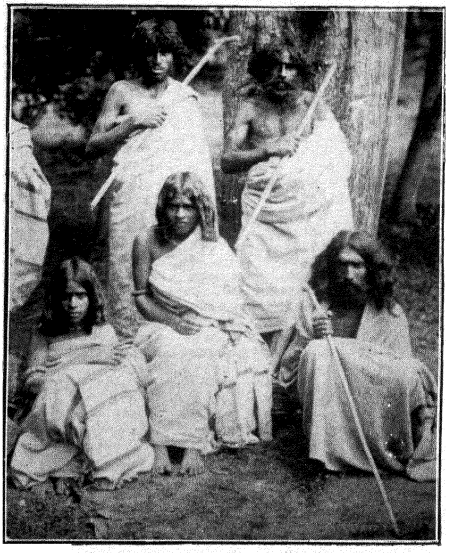
Sim's Park Gate and runs past the Pasteur Institute, a long steady climb of about four miles brings one to Springfield. About two and a half miles from the Pasteur Institute a branch road to the right runs for about one and a half miles towards Dolphin's Nose (the remainder of the way to this point being by bridlepath), and this road is apt to mislead one. But with careful observation the main road cannot be missed. Just before arriving at the Peat-bog toll-bar two nasty turns are encountered warning of which is given by caution posts. The remainder of the road is excellent, and fine views are to be obtained at every bend of the road.



BELLE



BEAU



GROUP OF TODAS



TODA WOMEN GREETING

THE HILL TRIBES

Population—Todas—Kotas—Kurumbas—Irulas—Badagas—Their Origin; Physical Characteristics; Dress; Dwellings; Occupations; Communal and Domestic Rites; Religious Beliefs and Ceremonies and Traditions.

THE Nilgiris are inhabited by five distinct tribes, four of which—the Todas, the Kotas, the Kurumbas, and the Irulas—may be considered primitive or aboriginal. They are not truly so, however, as many local antiquities prove that an unknown and now extinct race preceded them. Probably all of them, like the more-recently settled Badagas, who are the fifth tribe identified with the district, sought refuge in the mountains owing to conquest, political turmoil, famine, or local oppression. The immigration of the Todas is estimated to have taken place at least 800 years ago. Following them, and possibly attached to them, came the Kotas. The Kurumbas and the Irulas come next in chronological order, though at what period is doubtful. After an interval of possibly 300 to 500 years after the advent of the Todas, the Badagas immigrated in large numbers and settled on the hills.

Population

It is a curious fact that the population of these tribes is in inverse ratio to the period of their residence in the district, as shown by the percentage of their increase during a recent period of ten years. This may be readily seen by the accompanying table.

Chronological order of Tribes	Population in 1891	1901	Percentage Increase
Todas	739	805	9
Kotas	1,201	1,267	5
Kurumbas	3,966	4,083	3
Badagas	29,362	34,152	16

The ethnology of these tribes has, from the earliest times of European occupation, evoked much interest, and many papers and books have from time to time been published concerning them. Nothing but a brief outline of their various characteristics can be attempted here; those interested, however, may find a vast fund of information in the books pertaining to the subject, a list of which will be found in the preface to this volume.

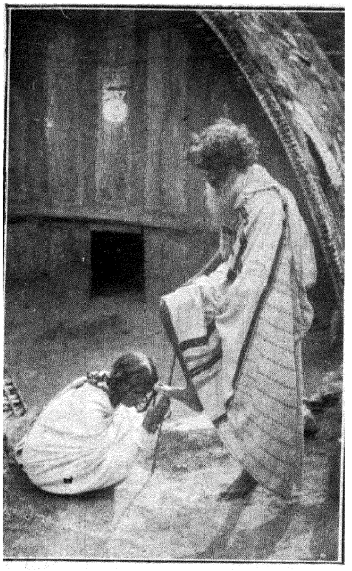
THE TODAS

Although in numbers the Todas are by far the least among the native dwellers of the hills, yet by reason of their antiquity, peculiar features, dwellings, modes of life, and livelihood, the greatest interest attaches to them. Of the many books and papers that have been written of them, the quaint title of Captain J. Harkness's work, *Description of a singular aboriginal race inhabiting the summit of the Neilgherry hills*, sounds the keynote of this interest.

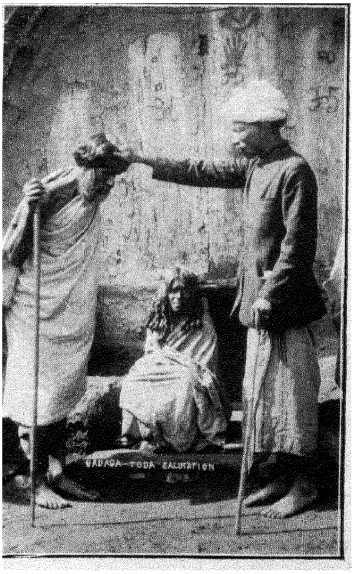
Origin

Captain Harkness, however, according to the conclusions of later ethnologists, was mistaken in terming them aboriginal. The oldest of the now-existing hill tribes they certainly are—their occupation dating back at least eight centuries, possibly much longer—but the evidence shown by cairns and barrows prove that the hills were once inhabited by a race now extinct. Many theories as to their racial origin have been advanced; that, on account of their peculiarities of features and dress, they are of Roman descent; and even that they are of the lost tribes of Israel. But Dr. Caldwell's theory that they are a Dravidian race of Scythian origin who were driven from the plains by Aryan invasions, is the most generally accepted.

But whatever their early history, they have been regarded by other hill tribes as lords of the soil, and accordingly collected, and still in a measure collect, tribute in kind from their neighbours. The British Government has also countenanced this claim by paying



Toda woman saluting her lord



Badaga saluting his acknowledged superior, the Toda

them quit-rent for certain lands in the towns of Ootacamund and Coonoor.

Physical Characteristics

As a consequence, perhaps, the Todas are most dignified in their bearing. They are well built, and of medium height; the men averaging five feet four inches, and the women, five feet. The men are very hirsute as a rule. Their complexion is darker than that of the Badagas, but their features are more striking, being almost European in contour, with decidedly Roman noses, bright hazel eyes, good teeth, and an abundance of rather coarse but glossy black hair, which is worn in a crop by the men but in thick ringlets by the women. The expression of their countenance is open, fearless and agreeable, and their smile pleasant, though rather vacant.

Dress

The dress of the Toda is simple but picturesque. It consists of a single cloth of coarse white material, bordered by scarlet or blue. This is wound around the body in a manner which gives an effect not unlike the Roman toga. The men also wear the *linguti* or waist-cloth called by them *kuvu*, or *konu*. The women wear the same cloth thrown over the shoulders and held together in front. They are usually tatooed. Heavy bracelets of brass, silver and iron of quaint design, silver finger and thumb rings, and silver girdles are the much-prized ornaments of the women who spend much of their time in curling their straight black hair into long ringlets by means of a rounded stick. With such charms, however, they do not possess the virtue of cleanliness, beyond the care of their beautiful teeth, and may be, therefore, best admired at a distance.

Occupation and Dwelling

The Todas are essentially a pastoral people; their only occupation being the tending of their herds of buffalo which they drive from place to place as the pasturage affords. Unlike the Israelites of old, they are not dwellers in tents, but move from centre to centre, living in maunds or villages that are otherwise unoccupied. They cultivate no soil, but depend for their cereal food upon the tithes levied upon the Badagas and

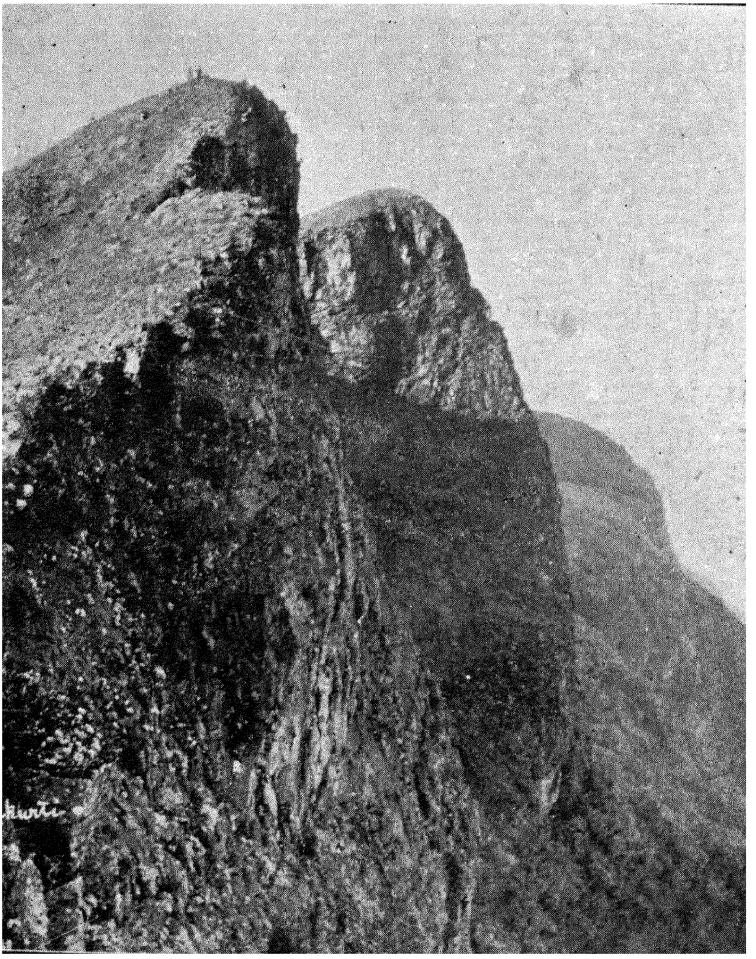
Kotas. Their houses are of the most extraordinary design. They are oval pent-shaped structures of bamboo, fastened together with rattan, and thatched; their ground area is about fifteen feet square, and their height in the centre just allows a tall man to move about easily. The only entrance or exit for man or air is a tiny door thirty-two inches in height and eighteen inches in width. Their domestic utensils consist of a rice-pounder and pestle, three or four brass dishes or plates, several bamboo measures, and sometimes a hatchet. A wall of loose stones surrounds each hut, and includes a yard measuring 13 × 10 feet. A group of five or six of these houses together with a cattle kraal, comprises a maund. One hut is used as a dairy, one or two to shelter young calves, and the remainder are used as dwellings.

Communal and Domestic Life

The Todas as a whole are divided into two distinct clans known as Tharthar and Tievali. Except by race, these appear to have no connexion one with another, and probably migrated to the hills independently and at different periods. The inhabitants of the various maunds, or villages, are much segregated and have little intercourse with one another. Polyandry in the form of one woman being owned by several husbands was at one time much practised, as the outcome of female infanticide, which is now, of course, prohibited by the British Government. Thus it is that the inhabitants of each village are all more or less related to one another.

Every-day Life

The ordinary routine of the villagers' lives is very monotonous and uneventful. The men assume all the duties pertaining to their herds of buffalo; the women not being allowed to even enter the dairy. Upon emerging from his hut in the morning a man greets the sun by placing the thumb of his right hand to his nose, and extending the four fingers, in exactly the same fashion which English boys term 'making snooks'. He lets the cattle out of the kraal, milks the cows, churns the cream of the previous night, and saunters forth to pasture his herd. Having lazed away the day in this occupation, he returns at night, again performs



MAKURTI PEAK

the light duties of the dairy, enters his hut, saluting the lamp as he did the sun, eats his evening meal, and retires to rest. The only duty imposed upon the women is the preparation and serving of food. The remainder of their time is spent in idleness, varied with the everlasting curling of their hair.

Religion, Rites and Ceremonies

The religion of the Todas consists of a vague conception of many amorphous deities; the recognition of priests and sorcerers, and the observance of ceremonies connected with the event of birth, betrothal, marriage and death, which are filled with much ritual which has neither significance nor meaning for them. If asked for the reason of any such rite, the Toda replies in the one all-embracing word, 'Mamal,' meaning 'it is the custom'. As the buffalo is to him most essential to his present existence, so he believes it to have influenced his past, and to influence his future state. Hence a sacred herd is maintained, which is tended and milked by priests, who dairy the product in sacred dairies. In all their many rituals also, the buffalo, or its product, always plays a leading part. A full description of these might be found tedious, but a few observations about their temples, priests, and ceremonies may prove of interest.

Toda Temples

Of the four or five Toda temples found on the hills, the one near Billicul at the head of the Segur ghat is best known to Europeans, and has been dubbed by them 'the Toda Cathedral'. In shape they are like the ordinary Toda hut, but are larger. The most sacred object within their walls is a bell, sometimes hung around the neck of the finest buffalo in the sacred herd, and supposed to represent 'Hiriadiva' or Chief God. There are no less than five orders of priests. In the highest order the pre-ordination rituals are severe tests of physical endurance, and self-abnegation. Priests may be married men, but are required to lead celibate lives during their term of priesthood which is held for an indefinite term. The same condition is required of their assistants.

Domestic Ceremonies and Funerals

In the purely domestic ceremony of naming a child, the name is chosen and conferred by the child's maternal grandfather. Marriages are arranged by parents between children of two or three years of age; not until they are grown up, however, is the betrothal and marriage ratified. The marriage ceremony is simple, and consists of the bride prostrating herself before her future spouse, who places his foot on her neck and so seals the contract. A man dying, in curious semblance to the ancient Scythian custom, is robed in all his finery and waited upon by his friends and relatives. When dead he is wrapped in a new cloth and provided with grain, sugar, etc., for his crossing into the beyond. The body is then cremated amid much ceremony, and a further food supply ensured him by the killing of one or two buffaloes. The Kota musicians dispose of the material remains of the animals thus slaughtered, while the spirits of the buffaloes and the man are supposed to leap together into Hades from the summit of Mukarti Peak. This is called the 'green funeral'. Some months after, another ceremony, which includes not only the individual deceased, but all who since then may have accompanied him, is held. This is called the 'dry funeral', but from the amount of feasting and drinking, dancing, soothsaying, and general *tamasha* that ensues, it would appear to be anything but dry. The slaughter of large numbers of buffaloes on these occasions has, because of its wantonness, been restrained by Government.

Prophets, Magicians and Medicine-men

Apart from their priests, to whom no supernatural powers are ascribed, the Todas have their prophets, magicians, and medicine-men. In cases of sickness or difficulty of any kind the prophets are consulted. These usually work in pairs, deliver their oracles while in a state of hysterical frenzy. The sorcerer's powers are supposed to be inherited, and his particular role is the making or breaking of spells. In physical affections and infirmities, from stomach-ache to the dire effects of the 'evil eye', the aid of the medicine-man is sought.



KOTA MUSICIANS

He does not actually treat his patients, but puts them through one of a series of superstitious rigmaroles to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. These various humbugs are held in great awe, not only by the Todas themselves, but by the Badagas and other hill tribes with whom they come in contact.

Temperament and Pastimes

In spite of his set ways of life and superstitions, the Toda may be regarded as a merry fellow. He readily sees the point of a joke and enjoys it hugely. Unlike the majority of natives, he laughs heartily and places no restraint on his mirth in the presence of Europeans, whom he considers in no way superior to himself. He delights in feasting, music, and song (if one may apply such terms to the two latter). He takes an interested part in the several games of his people. One of these is a kind of 'tip-cat,' and is played with a cylindrical piece of wood pointed at both ends, and a bat. Another resembles an obstacle race, two men taking part. Both start at the same time, but from different points. The man who has the handicap, in order to win, has to squeeze himself through a remarkably narrow opening made by stone slabs, before his pursuer can catch him.

Traditions

A people, who, as the Todas, have lived for centuries an indolent, characterless, and utterly useless life, can scarcely be expected to foster the traditions of their ancestors. Beyond some mythical old legends, which have neither historic nor romantic interest, they are a people without history. As such, they will probably continue to exist; leading their quiet pastoral lives for generations, without ambition, industry, or progress; and, but for an occasional and impersonal contact, completely isolated from the world around them.

THE KOTAS

Origin

Following closely upon the Todas, and long before the advent of the Badagas, the Kotas settled upon the hills. Their origin is unknown. They themselves say that they once lived in a mountain in Mysore, called

Kollemale, after which they named the first village they built on the hills. The Todas, on the other hand, say that they were brought from the plains to work for them. Their language is a very old and rude dialect of Kanarese. Curiously enough, they and the Todas understand one another, each conversing in his own language.

Occupation

As the Todas may be considered the herdsmen of the hills, so the Kotas may be termed the artisans and musicians of the hills. Mr. Grigg aptly describes them as 'a clan of Helot craftsmen,' for like the Badagas, they pay tribute in kind to the Todas, whom they own to be their lords. They are intelligent and industrious, and are necesary to all the other tribes as their blacksmiths, carpenters, tanners, rope-makers, umbrella-makers, potters, musicians, and workers in gold and silver. Remuneration is received both in kind and money.

Habitations

The Kotas live in six different villages, or keris (hence no doubt the derivation of the word Kotagiri), which, as a result of their occupation, are scattered over the plateau adjacent to Badaga villages. There is a seventh settlement at the foot of the western slopes near Gudalur. These villages consist of straggling streets of ill-built mud huts which are generally thatched and rarely tiled as those of their Badaga brethren are. The huts are fronted by narrow verandahs, the stone pillars of which are sometimes carved in quaint designs; the work of craftsmen from the plains.

Mode of Life

In his personal habits the Kota is offensively uncleanly. His dress consists of the usual single unbleached coarse cloth which he winds around him. He adds to the filth of his vesture the disgusting habit of eating carrion, and that often in an advanced stage of decomposition. For this he is despised by both Todas and Badagas. They justify the habit by declaring that when their god Kamataraya made the three principal hill tribes out of three drops of his perspiration, he commanded the Todas to live on milk and butter, the Kurumbas he allowed to eat meat, such as the flesh of

buffaloes, calves, etc.; the Kotas were permitted to eat carrion if they could get nothing better. Their disgusting food, nevertheless, seems to agree with them, for Mr. Metz observes: 'At no time do they thrive so well as when there is a murrain among the herds of the Todas and Badagas.' They are also addicted to drink and opium.

Religion

The Kotas worship one god, Kamataraya, and his wife Kahasumna. This deity possibly had his origin in Kama, the god of love. In each village are two or more temples which are mere pent-houses of thatch, open at both ends, and supported by square stone pillars, sculptured much after the same fashion as the pillars of their verandahs, only on a larger scale. There are no images, but each god is represented by a thin silver plate. The priests are chosen by those already in office, and their vocation then becomes hereditary. Their office places no restrictions on them, and they marry and live as ordinary people.

A great religious festival is held annually. It begins on the first Monday after the January new moon, and lasts a fortnight. It is an occasion for much feasting, drinking, dancing, music and song. The people array themselves in wonderful costumes of all kinds, bedeck themselves with such jewelry as they possess or can borrow, and indulge eagerly in the none-too-edifying pastimes of the hour.

Domestic Rites and Ceremonies

The birth of a child is attended by much ceremony; it is afterwards named by the headman of the village. Betrothals are arranged between children, and when the girl is of age, she is sent to the house of her future father-in-law. A feast is then given with music and dancing, and the ceremony concluded by the bridegroom's mother tying a silver necklace (or *tali*) of Kota workmanship around the bride's neck.

Funerals

The ministrations to the dying, and the funeral rites of the dead, resemble both the Toda and Badaga ceremonies. A gold coin, worth about four annas, and termed a fanan is placed in the mouth of a dying person,

this, to pay the toll across the bridge of thread which leads hence to the world beyond. When dead, the body is gorgeously decorated, silver coins are stuck on the forehead, and after the last salutations of friends and relatives it is placed in a wooden car covered with cloths. In the car are also placed the implements of his craft and food to be of use to the deceased in the hereafter. The widow is then stripped of all her jewelry, and she performs her last obeisance to her dead lord. The body is then cremated. The whole ceremony is accompanied with much mourning, dancing, feasting, and an excess of drinking. The skull of the deceased is afterwards secured, and in December of every year this, with others of its kind, is accorded the honour of another festive ceremony, analagous to the Toda 'dry funeral.'

THE KURUMBAS

Origin

The Kurumbas of the hills comprise one of the now scattered remnants of a once powerful people, composed of numerous small tribes, which again sprung from a race of nomadic shepherds, one of the great Dravidian group, who inhabited the Peninsula of South India before the historic period. Hence the origin of the word Kurumba, which means a shepherd.

Physical Characteristics

The Kurumbas are small in stature, dark-skinned, very uncouth, and wild and squalid in appearance. Dr. Short describes them as having wedge-shaped faces, flat noses, hollow cheeks with prominent cheek-bones, slightly pointed chins, moderately large eyes, which are frequently blood-shot. The hair is long and black, is grown matted and straggling, somewhat wavy, and is sometimes tied into a knot on the crown or at the back of the head, while the ends are allowed to be free and floating. They have scarcely any moustache or whiskers, and a straggly, scanty beard. They are as a body, sickly looking, pot-bellied, large-mouthed, prognathous, with prominent, outstanding teeth and lips; frequently, saliva dribbles away from their mouths.

The women have much the same physiognomy as the men, only somewhat softened, in expression, and somewhat modified in feature by a small pug nose and surly aspect. They are very shy, and dislike seeing strangers or being questioned by them.

Dress

The men seldom have any covering except the *linguti*, some of the women wear only a waist cloth, and others wear a square cloth which reaches from under the arms to the knees. When they can afford it, both men and women adopt the ordinary dress of the other natives. The women are fond of ornaments, and wear necklaces and nose-rings, earrings, and bracelets of brass and iron.

Caste and Divisions

The Kurumbas may be classed into three sections, namely, the Kurumbas proper, who reside in hamlets on the plateau; the Ur Kurumbas who are found around Nellialam; and the Jen Kurumbas, or Shola Nayakas, who are numerous in the Wynaad, and especially on the Mudumalai side of it.

Kurumbas of the Plateau

Like the Kotas, the hamlets of this class are to be found near Badaga villages, and are situated on, or near the slopes of the hills. They are termed mottas (probably from *maram*, a tree), and consist of four or five huts, made of mud and wattle with thatched roofs. The front of the house is sometimes white-washed and ornamented with rude drawings of men and animals in red earth or charcoal.

Relation to other Hill Tribes

They take their place among the other hill tribes as sorcerers, and as such are regarded with awe, mingled with hatred. Thus, at seed-time and harvest, they are invited and paid by the Badagas to turn the first sod, to sow the first seeds, or to cut the first sheaf in order to secure their good-will, and so avert misfortune to the crops. If evil befall the cattle, they are entreated to remove the curse. At times, and even as recently as 1900, hatred has overcome fear, and batches of Kurumbas have been massacred by the Todas and Badagas in revenge for supposedly evil spells cast upon their cattle or crops. They also assist the Kotas as musicians at Toda and Badaga ceremonies.

Language and Religion The language of this tribe Dr. Caldwell considers a rude kind of Tamil, mixed with Kanarese. Their religion, like their language, is crude. They have no temples, shrines, or definite deities, though some profess to worship the god Siva. Births and marriages are celebrated by no religious ceremonies. But their funeral and post-funeral rites are similar to, and no doubt copied from those of the Badagas, their dead being cremated in the same manner.

Ur Kurumbas The Ur Kurumbas are a distinct tribe from the foregoing. They are emigrants of a later date from Mysore. They form a comparatively civilized community, dwelling in the vicinity of Nellialam, and thus derive the title Ur, which means 'village'. They speak the language of their country, Kanarese.

Jen Kurumbas Jen Kurumbas are known by their neighbours because of their skill in collecting honey (jenu). The Jens themselves, however, resent this appellation, and call themselves Jenu Koyyo Shola Nayakas, 'honey-cutting lords of the woods', or Shola Nayakas, for short. Their acrobatic feats of climbing down the faces of cliffs and sheer precipices by means of a rattan ladder in order to rob the nests of wild bees are wonderful; the more so because their work must be done at night when their victims cannot attack. They are essentially a jungle people scattered over the Wynaad, and having their huts secluded in the fastness of the wilds. Like the other tribes of the plateau, they are skilled in woodcraft, and depend for their sustenance on the spoils of their snares, as well as upon jungle roots, nuts, etc. Because of their familiarity with, and supposed control over the other denizens of the forest, they are greatly held in awe by the other natives, and make good this standing by the practice of sorcery.

Religion and Customs Despite their primitive manner of living, they conform to many domestic and religious ceremonies. The largest of these is an annual festival held in honour of their three caste deities. Kallatha, Airu Billi, and Kadu Billalla. The dead are usually buried in a sitting



IRULAS

posture, but the very old are cremated. Marriages are arranged by the parents for their children. Widows are allowed to re-marry. The various communities are under the control of a headman, termed the *ejuman*, assisted by a *panchayat*. The language spoken is Kanarese.

Summary

Taken as a whole, the Kurumbas of all sects have benefited by European occupation of the country. Large numbers have been employed on the various plantations, and their condition has been bettered for this closer touch with civilization. They are also found useful in the hunting and trapping of big game.

THE IRULAS

Origin

The Irulas have many points in common with the Kurumbas. Like them, they are dwellers of the jungle, and hence they derive their name which literally signifies 'people of the darkness'. (Tamil *Irul*, jungle, darkness.) As the primitive progenitors of the Kurumbas are supposed to have been shepherds, so this tribe is probably sprung from a race of hunters, the Bedas. Like the Kurumbas, again, their people are thought to have had at one time a powerful position among the people of the South, and to have likewise degenerated to a primitive mode of life through conquest and oppression. Their means of livelihood are identical with the Kurumbas already described.

Villages and Occupation

Their villages are called 'mottas', like those of the Kurumbas. They are situated on the slopes and at the foot of the hills. They cultivate patches of dry grains (ragisamai, tenai, dhall, maise and castor), and also grow plantains, limes, and jack fruit. They rarely trade on the plateau, but go down to Mettupalayam with their produce. They also collect and market gum, dyes, etc.

General Characteristics

The Irulas are very dark-skinned—another significance of their name—they are short, and very like the Kurumbas in feature with flat noses. But they partially

shave the head and wear the *kudumi*, or top-knot, like the Tamils. At home they seldom wear anything but the *linguti*, on the plantations they sometimes dress like other natives. Their women wear a square cloth reaching from the waist to the knee; they are very fond of ornaments, such as nose-rings, bead necklaces, wire bracelets, etc. They are fond of dancing, and have their own musicians. Socially, they are divided into seven groups, each with its headman and his assistant, who exercise a certain control over their communities. Their language is a corrupt form of Tamil.

Religion and Temple

The worship of a god, Vishnu, under the name of Rangaswami, is marked by a temple on the famous peak of that name. Grigg also mentions another smaller temple at Kollampala, below Rangaswami's Peak, as dedicated to the worship of Siva, and of a cave on the hill, where the earth is regarded as holy, and which is much valued by the worshippers. These temples are not at all imposing in appearance, consisting only of circles of rough stones, each enclosing an upright one, with iron tridents fixed in the ground. The officiating priests are Irulas, but the shrines are visited and paid homage to by other tribes.

Rites and Ceremonies

Neither births nor marriages are marked by ceremonies. The dead are buried in a sitting posture with a lamp, knife, and hatchet, in order to serve them in the next world. The ceremony is accompanied by much dancing and music. Each motta has its burial ground, and graves are marked by stones. Sometimes several members of the same family are buried at the same spot. Simple memorial services are held by the relatives on the anniversary of funerals.

Traditions

The Irulas are held in superstitious dread by all other tribes but the Kurumbas. There are many traditions concerning their power over wild beasts. They are accredited with being able to tame tigers, and the fable goes that the women when in the woods leave their children in the care of a tigress.



BADAGAS

THE BADAGAS

Origin

Chronologically, the Badagas may be said to stand midway between the old and the new—the advent of the Todas to the hills some eight hundred years ago, and the occupation of the district by the British at the beginning of the nineteenth century. For their coming has been found to have occurred after the year 1250 and before the beginning of the sixteenth century, of the exact period there is no record. The name Badaga, which has been spelt as it is pronounced, Budaga, and corrupted to burgher, literally signifies, *northener*. They are a tribe of the Kanarese of Mysore, and, without doubt, their migration north accounts for the origin of their name.

General Characteristics

Compared with the other hill tribes, the outstanding characteristic of the Badagas is their progressiveness. In intelligence, and adaptability to European methods and occupations they are far superior. Their dwellings, cultivated lands, and general mode of life, all manifest this superiority. As in number they are about six times as strong as the remaining tribes put together, they chiefly represent the natives of the Hills—a virile, wholesome, and industrious people.

Features and Dress

In appearance they are as distinct from their neighbours as they are in manners. Their complexion is strikingly fair; their features are good, and of the general Hindu type—the eyes are usually large and hazel; their hair is black and straight, and worn after the Hindu fashion. They are of a medium height; their limbs are well shaped; while their active methods of life render them lithe and wiry. The customary dress of the men is a single, coarse, unbleached cloth, edged with red or blue stripes, and the *linguti;* though many now adopt the warm European coat, which they wear with a loin-cloth. Turbans are worn, or—another innovation—a red woollen night-cap. The women wear upper and lower cloths of the same material as that worn by men. Their ornaments consist of brass, iron

or filagree silver ear-rings, neck-laces, bracelets, armlets, or nose-rings. Girls of a marriageable age are tattoed on the forehead, the design consisting of a square above, two circles below and a triangle at the base, all arranged in the form of a circle. The chest is also tattooed with lines and dots.

Temperament

In disposition they are prepossessing and docile. Their demeanour towards Europeans is very respectful, but with no loss to a certain dignity of bearing which they share in common with the Todas. Mr. Grigg's description of them twenty years ago is true of them to-day. 'They are,' he says, 'a gentle, light-hearted race, as any one will testify who has heard their ringing laughter as they wind their way in Indian file along any of the numerous paths that intersect the sholas, or climb the hills about Ootacamund. On the afternoon of Market-day especially, large parties of them may be seen returning to their villages laden with fairings, the foremost man in the row relating some incident in a stentorian voice for the benefit of the rest, who show their attention by an occasional grunt, as they jog along, and their appreciation of his wit by a chorus of laughter!'

Badaga Songs

'They are fond,' he continues, 'of music and song; their tunes are quaint and original, and, when heard at a distance, have an uncultured sweetness about them in keeping with the soft colouring and wild beauty of the scenery of the land which is their home. They have many ballads of great length which are sung to a monotonous kind of chant, and are an endless source of amusement, judging by the eagerness with which a Badaga audience listens to them. They are divided into stanzas of unequal length, and when a break occurs, or the performer pauses to take breath, the audience chimes in with a general grunt which has a most ludicrous effect.' The style of their metre somewhat resembles—*requiescat in pace*—Longfellow's 'Evangeline,' as the following stanzas from 'Bela Sevena' show:—

Once in the village of Hanniamannu,
Near to the fortress of Kolega Kambe,
Lived there a youth named Bela Sevena,
Also his brother, Bela Mada.

Like where they to one another,
E'en as the spreading horns of the buffaloe
Nineteen men had Bela Mada,
Nineteen ploughed the land for Sevena.

Castes

There are a number of graded castes among the Badagas. Mr. Grigg's Manual describes them as split into no less than eighteen sub-divisions, composed of seven principal sects. Later accounts divide them into six distinct classes which, in order of social precedence, are known as :—Udeya (pr. : Wodeya), Haruva, Athikari, Kanaka, Badaga, and Toreya—a classification which has been confirmed through a Badaga by the author.

The Udayas are of the highest class, the name meaning 'lord'. They are, as were the Levites to Israel, essentially the priests of the people. They claim descendancy from ancient kings ; wear the lingam ; and are in every sense regarded as aristocrats.

The Haruvas are also priests wearing the Brahminical thread, and are supposed to be derived from a degenerate class of Brahmans who accompanied the tribe in their emigration. Both this sect and the Udayas are vegetarians, as are also some of the Athikaris. Of the three remaining castes there is little worthy of remark, save that Toreyas are accounted the lowest and the servants of all the other sects.

Villages

These are scattered all over the plateau, and, to European eyes, they present a pleasing appearance with their neat rows of tiled, one-storeyed houses, surrounded by tiny fields, often divided by diminutive stone walls. The houses, themselves, are built of mud, stone, or brick, and are often roofed with flattened kerosine tins and nearly always covered with tiles. There is a verandah in front and sometimes a terrace for winnowing and threshing grain. They contain but little

furniture: a rice pounder, a few brass salvers, and a mortar made in the floor being all the necessary additions to a Badaga dwelling.

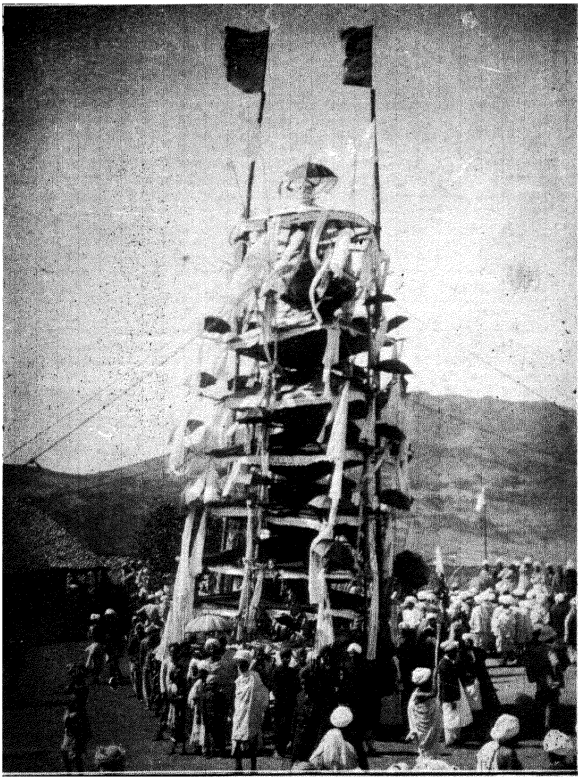
Occupation

The arrival of the European has marked quite a new era in the industries of the Badaga. Before this he appears to have lived in a primitive and precarious condition, depending solely upon the produce of his soil and cattle for sustenance. He now finds a comparatively remunerative employment in the breaking of stone and the making and repairing of roads, in the felling and sawing of timber, and in the building trade as bricklayer, carpenter, or blacksmith. He also raises large crops of potatoes, peas, and has recently taken to growing garlic and onions, and all for market purposes. By his keenness and good mental and physical attributes, many a Badaga has risen from quite the cooly class to a position that has enabled him to undertake respectable contracts, and to turn out first-class work with but slight supervision. His dealings may not always come up to the European ideal of fairplay —like most Orientals, he considers a slick piece of cheating rather clever and laudable—but he works well and thoroughly for those whom he respects, and is much more dependable than the average native.

At home, the women do most of the work in the cultivation of the fields; the men, however, do the ploughing. Korali and samai are the cereals mostly grown, these forming their staple diet. They also keep large numbers of cattle, and sell a good part of their dairy produce to Europeans. Every village like those of Todas, has its dairy, which young boys and women are forbidden to enter.

Religion

The Badagas are Hindus of the Siva sect, but their form of worship of Siva has become more or less corrupted by their intercourse with the other hill tribes about them. The first four of the castes,—Udayas, Haruvas, Athikaria, and Kanakas—belong to a special Saivite sect calling themselves Lingayats. The founder of this sect, Basava (a bull), was supposed to be an



BADAGA FUNERAL CAR

The most notable event in a Badaga's life is death. Never, while he lives, does a Badaga enjoy the homage or ceremony that is paid to his dead body. The elaborate Funeral Car, shown above, is not the least of the honours conferred on the dead.

incarnation of Nandi, the bull of Siva. He refused to wear the Brahminical thread because its investiture required the adoration of Siva. He became a political leader among his people, and in 1160 established a new sect, substituting for the Brahminical thread, the lingam. The lingam is a little black stone, about the size of an acorn, enshrined in a little silver box of peculiar shape, which is worn suspended from the neck or tied around the arm.

The shrines and temples of the Bagadas are numerous. Siva, in the form of Rangaswami, as has been noted in connexion with the Irulas, possess a shrine on Rangaswami's Peak. The big Karaimadai temple near Mettupalaiyam is also dedicated to this god. Many lesser deities are enshrined throughout the country.

Among the Badagas no ceremonies attend the birth of a child, and beyond feasting and general *tamasha*, no regular ritual attends their marriages. The nuptial knot, indeed, is very loosely tied; it being no extraordinary thing for a dissatisfied bridegroom to dismiss his bride, and send her back to the house of her parents. This, happily for the unfortunate girl, is considered no dishonour, and she is free to receive the attentions of a more constant spouse. In common with other native tribes the greatest ceremony attends death. A coin in the mouth of the dying; the great and elaborate funeral car (a good idea of which may be obtained from the accompanying illustration); music by the Kotas; dancing by themselves; and much feasting and more drinking by all, these are the attributes of a Badaga funeral. The one striking feature of the ceremony is the absolving of the deceased's sins by means of a scape-calf; a long litany of all the departed's possible misdeeds being recanted by a priest, while the people chorus in with the refrain, 'It is a sin' (which the unfortunate calf, brought there for the purpose, must bear the weight of). Final absolution is contained in the last incantation and response: 'Let all his sins be forgiven, and may it be well with him, yea, all be well.'

The body is then cremated in the gorgeous funeral car, and the ashes cast on the waters of the nearest stream.

Fire-walking Festivals

No description of the Badagas would be complete without some account of their Fire-walking Festivals. These are held at the villages of Melur, Denad, Jakkaneri, and Nedugula, and are in the nature of agricultural ceremonies. They are held at various times in the several places mentioned. Mr. Francis, describing that held at Melur (where the most elaborate festival of them all is held) says: 'The festival takes place on Monday after the March new moon, just before the cultivation season begins, and is attended by Badagas from all over Merkunad. The inhabitants of certain villages (six in number) who are supposed to be the descendants of an early Badaga, named Guruvajja, have first, however, to signify through their Gottukars, or headmen, that the festival may take place, and the Gottukars choose three, five, or seven men to walk through the fire. On the day appointed the fire is lit by certain Badaga priests and a Kurumba. The men chosen by the Gottukars then bathe, adorn themselves with sandal, do obeisance to the Udayas of Uduyarhutti near Keti, who are specially invited over and feasted; pour into the adjacent stream milk from cows which have calved for the first time during the year; and in the afternoon throw more milk and some flowers from Mahalingasvami temple into the fire-pit and then walk across it. Earth is next thrown on the embers, and they walk across twice more. A general feast closes the ceremony, and the next day the first ploughings are done!

'Finally, a net is brought; the priest of the temple standing over it, puts up prayers for a favourable agricultural season; two fowls are thrown into the net and a pretence is made of spearing them. The net is then taken and put across some game path, and some wild animal (a sambur, if possible), is driven into it, slain, and divided among the villagers.'

Like all the hill tribes, the Badagas are not in any sense of the word an aggressive or hostile people. But their intellect, as has been seen, is far in advance of the majority of their neighbours; so that, if like the Todas, they have no records of national deeds of valour, yet their numerous ballads are full of romantic heroics, which makes up for their lack of racial traditions. They have already become an important factor in the general scheme of things so far as their general usefulness is concerned, and there is no doubt that, as their opportunities for education and civilization increase, they will, as a people, be useful and influential in the communities in which they live. **Summary**

BOTANY

A Sketch of the Flora of the Nilgiris, by K. Rungachari, Esq., M.A., Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

General Characteristics—The Downs—Strobilanthes—Other Varieties—Herbs—Pykara Valley—About Doddabetta—The Sholas—Orchids.

General Characteristics

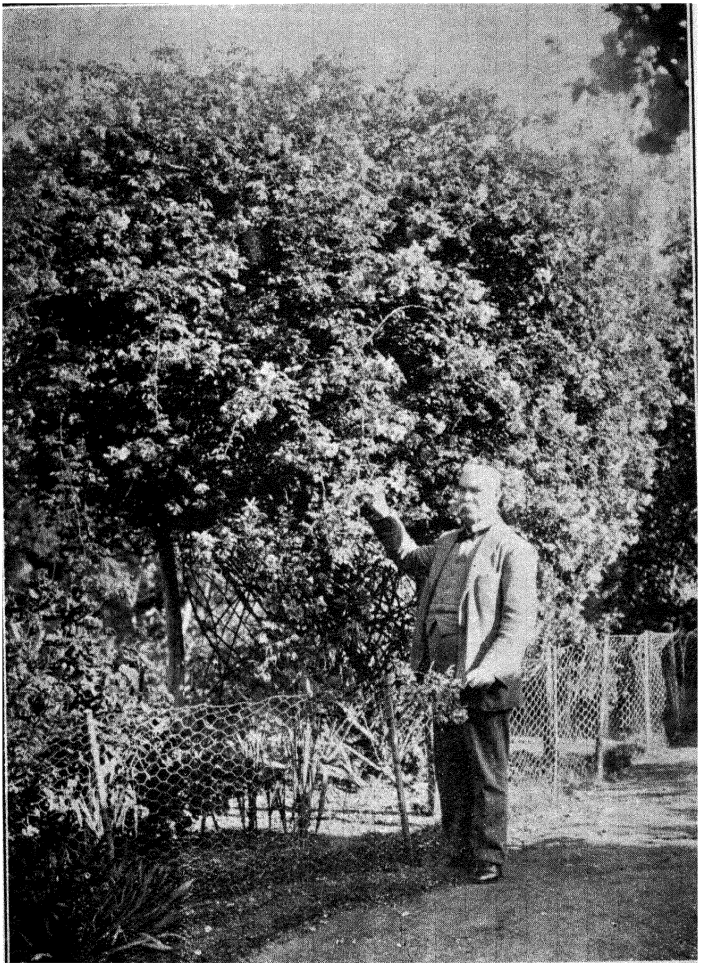
THE Nilgiri Hills form a part of the Western Ghats and their greatest height is about 8,700 feet. On the western side the Hills are steep, and on the Eastern side, instead of steep places, we find grassy tablelands, with a sprinkling of sholas here and there. The flora of the Nilgiri Hills may be taken as a type of the flora of the Western Ghats.

The vegetation on the higher elevations is mostly, if not wholly, temperate in character and in the lower elevations there are several species of plants that may be considered to be tropical in character.

On account of the differences in height and differences in the rainfall (40—200 inches of rainfall), the flora is of a very varied character. Portions of the Hills below 6,000 feet are densely covered with trees and the higher altitudes consist, almost entirely, of grassy undulating downs with sprinklings of bushes and sholas. Below 2,000 feet the vegetation gradually merges with the shrubby flora of the plains.

The Downs

The long stretches of the undulating grassy downs are clothed with small herbs and shrubs, and the character of these vary with the locality, and the general appearance depends upon the time of the year. Vegetation on these plateaux gives, undoubtedly, a special character to these situations though it is only over limited areas.



SUNSET ROSE TREE

(Growing in the Gardens of Hill Grove Hotel, Coonoor. It is 13½ feet in height and 39 feet in circumference. When in full flower, it displays thousands of beautiful blooms, giving the effect of a glorious sunset.)

In many places during summer several species of *Strobilanthes* are seen to flourish, giving a striking feature to the place. Several species of this genus are gregarious in habit and flower periodically. So, during certain years, long stretches of strobilanthes may be seen in full flower over vast tracts. A large number of species of this genus are plants thriving on low altitudes, but *Strobilanthes Kunthianus and Strobilanthes sessilis* are very common on the higher altitudes. These plants also, as Col. Beddome remarks, are gregarious and cover several acres in extent and when in flower are one sheet of blue. It is these plants that have been supposed to have originated the name '*Blue Mountains*.' **Strobilanthes**

More often we come across places occupied by *Hypericum mysorense, Anthistiria imberbis, Andropogon Schœnanthus, and Rhodomyrtus tomentosus*. Parts very much exposed harbour *Ceropegia pusilla*—whose corms are much sought by the Todas—*Andrographis lobelioides, Justicia neilgherrensis, Leucas rosmarinifolia, Satyrium Nepalense, Habenaria longicalcarata, Habenaria bicornuta, Crotalaria bifaria, C. evolvuloides, C. Rubiginosa*, and *Impatiens Beddomei* amidst low growing grasses and sedges. **Other Varieties**

After rains, during the months of August and September, these grassy plains become pink due to the blossoming forth of the orchid Satyrium Nepalense over extensive areas here and there. Mixed up with these, but scattered here and there, we find the plant *Pedicularis Zeylanica* filling up, as it were, the gaps with their pink flowers. This stretch of the monotonous colouring of the pink is broken up by the sprinklings of *Habenaria longicalcarata*, whose whitish flowers are conspicuous by reason of their long spurs. On coming closer, it will be seen to be further broken up by the flowers of *Senecio polycephalus, Senecio Saxatilis, Exacums, Heracleums, Pimpinellas, Anaphalises, and Valerians*.

Here and there, in wet situations, the most striking **Herbs**

herbs are the beautiful white flowered *Anemone rivularis* and the yellow-flowered *Ranunculus reniformis*. Occasionally, in some part or other we may find the slopes clothed with the beautiful flowers (in large conspicuous umbels) of *Heracleums* (especially *Heracleum Sprengelianum* and *H. rigens*) and *Pimpinellas*. Certain other moist spots teem in *Eriocaulons*, *Xyris*, *Anthistiria tremula*, *Cyperus capillaris*, *Kyllingas*, *Smithia blanda*, *Smithia gracilis*, *Limnophilas*, *Impatiens tenella*, *Spiranthes Australis*, *Flemingia vestita*, and *Centratherum reticulatum*. In the gulleys or depressions very often we tumble on long patches of land overgrown with the plants, *Cnicus Wallichii*, and *Dipsacus Leschenaultii*. Both these are somewhat gregarious in habit and so occur in large numbers. Another conspicuous plant—conspicuous on account of its very long and stout flowering spike—occurring at odd places is *Lobelia excelsa*.

When we closely scrutinize the low growth, we see that even the humblest plants are very many and vary in character. The very commonest herbs, found almost all over, amidst the low grass are—*Drosera peltata*, *Drosera Burmanni* (both insectivorous), *Circæa Alpina*, *Galium Mollugo*, *Galium rotundifolium*, one or two species of *Anotis*, *Hypericum Napaulense*, *Hypericum Japonicum*, *Leucas suffruticosa*, *Leucas rosmarinifolia*, *Lysimachia deltoides and Lysimachia Leschenaultiana*. Patches of land clothed by the plant *Gentiana quadrifaria*—conspicuous by their brilliant pretty blue flowers—occur here and there. Other plants, bearing blue flowers and occuring scattered about here and there, are *Wahlenbergia gracilis*, *Campanula fulgens and Cynoglossum furcatum*. Where the plateaux are very much exposed and where the slopes are dry, we find amidst the grass, *Brunella vulgaris*, *Micromeria biflora*, growing in abundance and giving a special feature to the slopes.

Pykara Valley

The moist slopes of the Pykara river and the slopes near the Kundahs are carpeted with the remarkable plant

Hedyotis verticillaris, which seems to be peculiar to these places, as it has not been found till now anywhere else in South India. This plant, *Senecio polycephalus*, *Andropogon Foulkseii*, *Andropogon lividus*, and *Scutellaria rivalis* give a special character to the slopes of the Pykara river. Another feature special to the Pykara river is the occurrence of *Podostemonaceæ* over rocks—especially on rocks in and round about the Pykara Falls. Somewhere about the same place the unique arboreal species of compositae *Vernonia arborea* flourishes in abundance.

About Doddabetta

The grassy downs round about Doddabetta vary a little from the surrounding places by reason of the abundance of the plants—*Brunella vulgaris*, *Carapesium Cernuum*, *Halenia Perrotettiana*, *Impatiens Leschenaultiana*, *Micromeria biflora* and *Justicia neilgherrensis*.

The bushes dotted over the grassy downs consist almost entirely of *Rubus ellipticus*, *R. moluccanus*, *R. lasiocarpus*, *Crotalaria Notonii*, *Elaeagnus latifolia*, *Berberis aristata*, *Sophora glauca*, *Leucas lancæfolia*, *Rhamnus Wightii*, *Sarcococca pruniformis*, *Gaultheria fragrantissima* and *Osheckias*. Amidst these bushes we find the *Rhododendron arboreum* lifting its head at irregular intervals. Another tree found at odd corners is the Tud tree of the Todas (*Meliosma Weghtii*.)

Places where there is a constant oozing of water commonly abound in *Luzula campestris*, *Juncus prismatocarpus*, *Hypericum japonicum*, *Utricularias*, *Drosera Burmanni*, *Lycopodium cernuum*, *Pycreus capillaris*, and *Dicrocephaluses*.

The Sholas

In the neighbourhood of Ootacamund most of the Sholas that were once the special feature of this part of the Hills, have disappeared because of the inroads of the introduced *blue gum* trees. However, there is no fear of the total extinction of the Sholas, on account of this inroad, in the near future, because the *Eucalyptii* do not spread by self-sown seeds; nor are they hardy like the pestiferous weed *Lantana*. Another introduced

tree that is slightly altering the phase of vegetation is *Acacia dealbata.*

Most of the sholas now found over the Hills are situated in the sheltered gullies, or valleys. On the borders of these sholas *Sophera glauca, Rhodomyrtus tomentosus, Atylosia Candollei, Dodonœa viscosa,* and the tall spiny leaved *Berberis nepalensis* are very common. The bulk of the sholas consist of evergreen trees and none of them are conspicuous by bearing large flowers, with the exception of the trees *Michelia nilagirica,* and *Fragrœa obovata.* The trees forming the bulk of the sholas are *Michelia nilagirica, Elœocarpus oblongus, E. ferrugineus, Eurya Japonica, Litsœas, Eugenia Arnottiana, Ilexes, Symplocos spicata, Viburnum erubescens,* and *V. hebanthum, Photinia Lindleyana, Meliosma pungens, Turpinia pomifera, Microtropis ovalifolia, Myrsine capitella* and *Ligustrums.*

Amidst these trees there is usually a thick undergrowth of shrubs and low trees. Of such low trees and shrubs the most striking and common ones are, *Psychotrias, Lasianthus Polygala arillata, Strobilanthes* (two or three species) *Maesa indica, Hedyotis stylosa, Wenlandia Notoniana, Euonymus crenulatus, Berberis nepalensis,* and *Pantapanax Leschenaultiana.*

In several sholas, to the exclusion of these undergrowing shrubs, the Nilgiri Nettle, *Girardinia heterophylla,* flourishes gregariously. The ground itself inside the sholas is covered with several species of herbs, such as *Viola serpens, Viola distans, Ranunculus Wallichianus, R. Diffusus, Plectranthuses, Drougetia, Pilea, Phyllanthus, Euphorbia Rothiana, Andrographis Neesiana, Scutellaria violacea, Achyranthes bidentata, Desmodium Scalpe, Osbekia Wightiana, Disporum Leschenaultianum, Arisœmas, Myriactis Wightii, Sanicula Europea, Cardamine Africana* and *Blumeas.*

There are also various climbers, but the most striking ones are *Jasminum brevilobum Zehneria Hookeriana* and *Z. Baueriana, Vitis Hookeriana, Passiflora Les-*

chenaultiana, *Senecio Corymbosus* and the scandent *Rosa Leschenaultiana*.

Right in the interior, in shaded corners, the two Orchids *Anæctochilus betaceus* ((black leaved ones with silvery white lines) and *Cheirostylis flabellata* are found. There also occur here and there the root parasites *Balanophora indica* and the *Orobanchs*, *Christisonia* and *Aegenetia*.

A very large number of *Epiphytes* flourish on the branches of the shola trees and on rocks inside the sholas. Such are *Peperomias*, the orchids *Oberonia verticillaris*, *O. Wightii*, *O. Brononiana*, *Eria nana*, *Eria reticosa*, *Saccopetalum Wightii*, and the ferns *Pleopeltis linearis*, *P. lanceolata*, *Asplenium*, *Auritum*, *Lycopodium serratum* and *L. Selago*.

As we descend, these sholas change in character. Certain trees become less conspicuous; some entirely disappear and new ones occupy their place. *Michelia Nilagirica Ilex Gardneriana* and some species of *Litsæa* and *Cinnamomum*, are conspicuous by their absence Trees such as *Pittosporums*, *Garcinias*, *Terminalias*, *Hydnocarpuses*, *Grewias*, and *Eriolænas* predominate.

In the sholas lying between 4,000 to 6,000 feet the most characteristic trees and lianes are these—*Bischoffia javanica*, *Cryptocarya Wightiana*, *Canarium strictum*, *Euonymus indicus*, *Gomphandras*, *Hopea parviflora*, *Garcinia Cambogia*, *Humboldtias*, and *Polyalthias*.

The vegetation is at its best only between the altitudes of 3,000 and 4,000 feet and the loftiest trees are found only in the Sholas existing between these altitudes. The evergreen forests on the western slopes are the grandest and the most varied and interesting, as the country dips down very abruptly. 'They are all evergreen and their great variety of foliage and colour renders them exceedingly beautiful, some of the young leaves coming out pure white, others a bright crimson, others all possible tints of brown, yellow, red and green. These tracts are exceedingly moist from the first showers in March till the end of December, and during that

season abound with leeches. The trees are often covered with epiphytic orchids, ferns, mosses, balsams, and some gesneraceae, and there is a glorious profusion of rattans, tree ferns, climbing ferns and fine creepers. But what may be said to be most characteristic of these forests is the genus strobilanthes, large shrubs, which form the principal underwood and of which twenty-nine species are found on these hills. Some of these flower every year, but others only after a growth of six or seven years, when they die down and renew themselves from seed. Almost all of them have showy flowers and many of these are really beautiful. The two palms *Caryota Urens* and *Arenga Wightii*, are very conspicuous in these tracts, and so are several specimens of rattan (Calamus), and three very fine reed bamboos—*Ochlandra Rheedii*, *Orytenanthera Thawitesii*, and *Teinostachyum Wightii*, a very handsome broad-leaved species, described by Munro as a bambusa from specimens only in leaf. Ferns occur in great profusion including several tree ferns, amongst which the *Alsophila crinita* is very beautiful. Sonerilas and balsams are also numerous, *Guttiferae*, *Ruliaceae*, and *Euphorbiaceae* are the orders perhaps most copiously represented (next to *Acanthaceae*), the first by trees, the two last by shrubs and trees.'

One very striking feature in the vegetation on the Gudalur side is the enormous spreading of the introduced weed *lantana*. Several miles are already overrun by this troublesome weed. The part between Gudalur and Neduvattam is very rich in orchids and balsams both as regards number and variety. Beginning from Neduvattam down to Vayitri the balsams are at their best during the latter half of the year. In the neighbourhood of Neduvattam, *Dendrobiums*, *Impatiens modesta*, *and Impatiens fruticosa* are abundant. Other species of balsams *I. scabriuscula*, *I. kleinii*. *I. diversifolia*, *I. chinensis*, *I. inconspicua* and *I. balsamina* are also abundant as we travel down the Ghât. Beyond Gudalur the pretty balsam *Impatiens Gardneriana* is most

abundant, and is very conspicuous on account of its gregarious habit and the rose-coloured flowers.

The flora of no part of the Presidency is so well known as the Nilgiri Hills, for almost every botanist that has set foot on this part of India has either collected, or worked at the plants of the Nilgiris. Several have been ardent workers. Of those that collected plants on these Hills we must mention specially, Hohenacker, Schmidt, Gardener and Sir Frederick Adam. The labours of Dr. Wight and Col. Beddome in this direction, are too well known to need mention. Dr. Wight, while residing in Coimbatore District as the superintendent of cotton plantations, had very good opportunities of studying the plants and he utilised his opportunities to the best advantage, and, as a result, he collected a large number of plants and published the books '*Spiciliegium Neilgherrense : Illustrations of Indian Plants*' and '*Icones Plantarum.*' A very large number of the plants growing on these hills are figured in these books. Another work which is eminently a useful book is Beddome's '*Flora Sylvatica,*' which gives figures of several trees and shrubs. Col. Beddome has also published two excellent books on Ferns—*Ferns of British India*' and '*Ferns of Southern India.*' All these books are available in the Ootacamund Library.

GEOLOGY

Physical Aspect—Supposed Marine Action—Dislocation: Systems of Faulting—First System—Second System—Third System—Upheaval of the Plateau—Clay and Soil—Industrial Minerals.

Physical Aspect

THE Nilgiris, like the Pulneys, the Shivaroys, and the Anemalies, rise abruptly from the surrounding low country, and are bounded by precipitous cliffs through which the hill streams have, by their increasing action, cut deep gorges and ravines.

These river gorges have the perpendicular sides and are separated by the steep ridges characteristic of river demolation in a mountainous country.

Supposed Marine Action

The surface of the Nilgiris forms an undulating plateau, amidst the rounded grassy hills of which the streams flow with comparatively slight fall until the plateau edge is reached. This rounded shape of the plateau hills and the undulating nature of the district, led Mr. Blanford, of the Geological Survey, to the conclusion that the present configuration of the country was the result of marine action, and, as a further proof that the plateau had been formerly beneath the sea, he drew attention to the resemblance of certain escarpments to sea cliffs, notably to the escarpment on the S. E. side of Doddabetta, to that to the N. W. and N. of Jackatalla (Wellington) and to the escarpment running in a S.W. direction from the rise of the Pykara River on Makurty Peak and forming the boundary of the Kundah District. However this may be, the cliffs which bound the plateau are so steep that it would appear that the rate of upheaval of the plateau must have been geologically rapid, otherwise demolation,



VIEW OF LAMBS ROCK, etc.

whether sub-aerial or marine, would have planed down the sides of the hills to a much more gentle slope than has actually been the case.

Dislocations: Systems of Faults

To the geological periods during which this upheaval took place, study of the district itself can give no clue; for sedimentary rocks are completely absent in the Nilgiris. The district is, however, affected by three principal sytems of faulting which have been described by Mr. Blanford, and these give us some hints as to the order of succession of the events which led to the formation of these hills. Of the three systems of dislocation, two are probably synchronous and at right angles to one another, being those which correspond with the lines of the Eastern and Western Ghâts respectively; the third is probably subsequent to the other two and contemporaneous with the final upheaval of the Nilgiri plateau.

First System

The first of these systems has an E. N. E. direction, varying occasionally to N. E. To this belong the great faults with a downthrow to the South-East, which have produced the Eastern Ghats and the S. E. escarpment of the Nilgiris, and those with a N. W. downthrow which have given rise to the great Kundah escarpment and that at Nedduvattam; the Pykara valley at the foot of the Himigala range and the S. E. escarpment of Doddabetta belong also to this system.

Second System

The second system, nearly at right angles to the preceding, has a W. N. W. direction varying to N. W. when it meets the former system. It comprises the Western Ghâts and this smaller escarpment of the Kundah range from the Pykara river to the village of Kil Kundah overlooking the Bhavani river. Another line of fracture belonging to this system crosses the hills from St. Katherine's Falls to Elk Fall near Kotagiri, and it is to this that the gorges between these falls are originally due.

Third System

The third great system of faults, probably distinct and subsequent to the other two, forms the northern boundary of the Nilgiris, the short southern escarpment

of the Kundah range, the extreme terminal escarpment of the hill country of Palghat; and some smaller dislocations.

According to the above, the following is the series of successive disturbances which have mainly given rise to the present physical aspect of the country. The first great disturbance which took place was the upheaval of the ghâts and the intervening plateau of Mysore, the two main lines of dislocation meeting and possibly terminating in the Nilgiris.

Upheaval of the Plateau

The second great disturbance, which may have followed the former after a certain interval, or as the closing act of a long period of elevation, was that which raised the Nilgiri plateau itself, the area affected being partly bounded by pre-existing times of fracture.

Rocks

The rocks of which the hills are formed belong to the class now called charnockite. They almost always show a more or less marked parallel or foliated structure, often more easily seen on the weathered than on the fresh rock surface. They vary in texture from a comparatively coarsely crystalline rock in which the dominant minerals, *Hornblende*, *felspar*, *quartz* and often *garnet*, can easily be distinguished by the eye alone, to a dark finely crystalline rock. *Black mica* is not an invariable constituent of the rocks, but in a few localities is fairly plentiful, occurring frequently in nests and patches.

Clay and Soil

In deep railway and other cuttings, where rocks are exposed which have been subjected to the action of percolating water, but not to that of the atmosphere, the weathering is often instructively evident. The felspar in having lost its alkali by solution is represented by a white clay (*kaolin*); this is spotted with black, marking the former presence of the ferro-magnesian mineral hornblende, whilst throughout the mass are scattered irregular shaped grains of undecomposed quartz. Where this decomposed rock approaches the surface the iron from the hornblende has become peroxidised and has stained the mass a deep red colour: to the peroxidation

of iron from this source is due the prevailing redness of the soil of the district.

Industrial Minerals

Intrusive dykes of Olive Nosite occur near Coonoor, and of Basaltic Trap near the N. and W. edges of the Kundahs. Quartz veins occur, but as far as is known do not contain gold in payable quantities. Kashin is plentiful, but contains too much iron to be of value for making pottery. Tinted ochrious clays are, however, used for colour-washing houses.

Laterite is also found; and peat is dug for fuel in several localities.

ZOOLOGY

Absence of Venomous Reptiles—MAMMALS: Game—Monkeys—Civet Cats and Mungoose—Squirrels—Rats—Porcupines—BIRDS: Raportes—Owls—Game Birds—Song Birds—Swallows—Climbing Birds, etc. Fish—General Remarks—Game Fish.

Absence of Venomous Reptiles

WHERE vegetable life flourishes, there animal life thrives. As has been seen, the Nilgiris are rich in shola, bush and pasture, and water is abundant; hence a correspondence in the number and variety of fauna. As a district in South India, its one peculiarity is the entire absence, at least on the higher elevations of the main plateau, of any venomous creature. None of those reptiles which are so much to be dreaded on the plains below, have ever been found in the vicinity of Ootacamund, Coonoor, or Kotagiri—the climate forms an effectual barrier—so that visitors may allow their children to play about in the long grass or bushes without the least anxiety. Another fact (which is so well known locally that residents may smile at its appearance here) is that none of the genera familiarly termed *wild beasts* exist in the neighbourhood of the larger communities; they have long since been driven to the wilder and solitary parts of the district.

MAMMALS

Game

Of the larger Game of the Nilgiris, perhaps the most famous is the Nilgiri Ibex, which is not in reality an ibex at all but a species of wild goat (Hemitragus hylocrius). Other game include the *Tiger*, *Leopard*, *Bear*, *Sambhur*, *Deer*, *Antelope*, *Bison*, *Pig*, *Hare*, *Wild Dog*, and *Jackal*, descriptions of which may be found in another section under the heading of 'The Game of Nilgiris.'

Monkeys

Of the three species of monkeys, *Macacus silenus*,

Semnopithecus Priamus, and *Semnopithecus johni*, and more familiarly known as the Lion-tailed Monkey, the Madras Langur, and the Nilgiri Langur, respectively. The last—the *Nilgiri Langur*—is the most numerous and generally best known. It is a pretty little animal, with glossy black fur, except on the head, which has reddish brown hair. In the days of the *tonga*, large troops of these monkeys were usually to be seen on the ghat between Mettupalaiyam and Coonoor, but the coming of the railway and the destruction of them by natives, has evidently frightened them away from their old haunts, so that they are now very rarely met with.

The Lion-tailed Monkey is so called on account of a tuft on the tip of the tail. Its hair is black, and a reddish-white ring of hair surrounds the face, which gives it a very venerable and antiquated expression. In nature, it is wild and shy, and is found only in the dense forests on the Malabar side of the district.

Civet Cat and Mungoose

Civet Cats are numerous, and, on account of their destructiveness, the Game Association pays a reward for the killing of them. The species are classified as *Paradoxurus niger*, the Indian Palm Civet, and *P. jerdoni*, the Brown Palm Civet. Of the same family are three species of the mungoose—the natural enemy of snakes, venomous and non-venomous. These are the *Herpestes smithi*, the Ruddy Mungoose; *H. Vitticollis*, the stripe-necked Mungoose; and *H. Fuscus*, the Nilgiri Brown Mungoose. They are capable of being domesticated if caught young.

Squirrels

Of *Squirrels* there are seven species: the *Large Brown Flying Squirrel*, *Pteromys oral* (of nocturnal habit, and rarely seen); the *Small Travancore Flying Squirrel; Grizzled Indian Squirrel; Large Indian Squirrel*, and three species of striped squirrels. Of these the *Nilgiri Striped Squirrel* is peculiar to the hill ranges of Southern India and Ceylon.

Rats

Four kinds of rats, the *Common Indian*, the *White-tailed, the Indian Mole*, and the *Indian Bush* are found.

The last of these are destructive to the flowers and young branches of coffee trees, and the *Mole Rat* is also a great nuisance by its burrowing and chewing the roots of turf.

Porcupines The *Indian Porcupine* of the ordinary variety is a common marauder of orchards and vegetable gardens, and does a deal of damage to potato crops. The Ootacamund Hounds sometimes pick up his scent and fall foul of him, much to the disgust of the huntsman and sometimes to the injury of the hound.

BIRDS

The birds known to the Nilgiris are numerous and of great variety, so that only a brief account of them may be given here. Indeed no connected account of them has ever been written but the nomenclature and classification of the various species and varieties may be found in the *Gazetteer of the Nilgiris* which may be obtained either at the Ootacamund or the Coonoor Library.

Raptores The largest of the birds of prey are the *Indian Long-billed Vulture*, and the *Smaller White Scavenger Vulture*, both of which are said to breed on the Hills. Two varieties of Eagles occur; Bonnellies Eagle and the Black Eagle. There are also three varieties of Hawk-Eagles; a large scattering of the Common Pariah Kite; two varieties of the Sparrow Hawk; the common Buzzard and the Honey-Buzzard; several varieties of Falcons, Kestrels, and Harriers which make up a fairly long list.

Owls There are a number of species of *Owls* which include the *Brown* and *Mottled Wood; Brown Fish; Rock-horned; Forest Eagle—Scops; Jungle Owlet*; and *Brown Hawk Owl*, besides the familiar *Barn* or *Screech* owl and the *Grass* owl. The Owl appears to hold the same unsavoury reputation in India as he does at Home, and is said be held in great superstitious awe by the natives. His nocturnal habits, and dismal hoot are no doubt the cause of this; for there is nothing the native so dreads as darkness and the things of the night.

Of *Game Birds*, the most remarkable, because of its beauty of plumage and regularity of habit in migrating year after year to the same spot, is the *Woodcock*. The *Snipe* (of which there are two varieties—the *Wood*, and the *Pintail*) is also a migratory bird. Both arrive late in September or early in November as the season varies. Of *Jungle-Fowl* and *Bush-Quail* there are several varieties. There are four varieties of Pigeon: *Grey-fronted Green*, *Pompadour Green*, *Jerdon's Imperial*, and the *Nilgiri Wood Pigeon*. The two varieties of Doves—the *Bronze-winged* and the *Spotted*—may frequently be seen on the Ghat roads. **Game Birds**

The Nilgiris abound in sweet-throated song birds, and visitors from the Plains especially must be struck by the richness and volume of their song which may be heard all through the day in garden and wood. Chief among these warblers, perhaps, is the famed *Bulbul*. There are seven varieties of the species: the *Southern Indian*; *Madras Red-vented*; *Southern Red-whiskered*; *Yellow-Browned*; *Ruby-throated*; *Grey-headed*; and *Yellow-eared*. The first named of these is most common on the Plateau, and is easily recognizable by his dainty black-plumed crest and red-feathered throat. He is rather a nuisance in orchards, but his gift of song more than makes up for his attacks upon fruit. **Song Birds**

Of the same family (*Craterpodidæ*) are many *Thrushes* and *Babblers* among which may be remarked the *Wynaad Laughing Thrush*; the *Nilgiri Laughing Thrush*; the *Jungle Babbler*; the *Nilgiri Babbler*; and the *Southern Indian Babbler*. There are many varieties of *Warblers*; two varieties of *Orioles*; a *Nilgiri Blackbird*; and other varieties.

Martins, *Swallows*, and *Swifts* are numerous. The Indian *Edible Nest Swiftlet* is a famous resident of Tiger's Cave, near Ooty, were hundreds of nests, built of a frame-work of grey lichen, and glued together by inspissated mucus, are a sight for the picnicker. Another colony of these birds may be seen at Law's Fall near Coonoor. *Night-jars*, *Bee-eaters*, *King-fishers*, and the

Indian Roller are also more or less common. On the eastern slopes the frugivorous, *Great Horn-bill* whose cry has been compared to the braying of a jackass, is sometimes found.

Climbing Birds

Climbing birds are well represented. Of beautiful plumaged *Wood-Peckers* eight different species are found. Of *Cuckoos* there are at least seven species, the commonest being the *Pied-Crested* variety. *Shrikes* and *Minavets*, *Flycatchers* (eleven species), *Robins*, *Black-birds* and *Thrushes*, *Munias*, *Wag-tails*, *Skylarks*, *Sunbirds*, *Barbets*—all these and many more are to be found in different parts of the District.

FISH

Indigenous Fish

There are, as Mr. Francis remarks in his Gazeteer of the Nilgiri District, only two species of fish indigenous to the upper Nilgiri Plateau, namely, a stone-loach and a small variety rarely exceeding three and a half inches in length, which Dr. Francis Day, the fish expert, named *Danio Nilgiriensis* and which is commonly called a minnow. The streams below are better supplied and Dr. Day stated that on the Cleveland estate, about ten miles below Kotagiri, and 3,500 feet above the level of the sea, he found Indian trout (*Barilius rugosis*, Day), which is really a carp and grows to about six inches in length. There are many other varieties, too numerous to mention here, at and below this altitude.

Of sporting and edible fish may, however, be mentioned the striped murrel of both large and small varieties; the larger running to three feet in length and the smaller to one foot. The Carnatic carp runs up to 25 lbs., but is too bony for comfortable eating. These species, and many others are found in the Bhavani river. The famous sporting fish, mahseer, used also to abound in these same waters, but owing to the dynamiting, netting and general trapping of the fish by natives, (strenuous efforts to avoid which have now come into operation) it is now less plentiful than formerly.

Exotic Fish

Of the importation of exotic fish, Sir William Rumbold appears to have been the pioneer, when in 1830 he had fish from the plains placed in the Billikul lake near his bungalow at that place. In 1844 Mr. Martelli placed Carnatic carp in the same water. The Pykara river now holds good sport in its carp fishing. The introduction of trout into the Kundah streams is the most notable of all these importations and will be found fully discussed in the next chapter: Game of the Nilgiris.

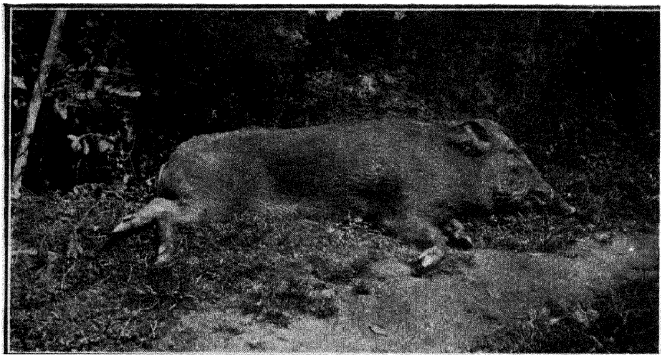
GAME OF THE NILGIRIS

Nilgiri Ibex—Sambur—Tiger—Panthers and Leopards—Pig—Black Bear—Elephant—Bison—Spotted Deer and Black Buck—Ribfaced or Barking Deer.

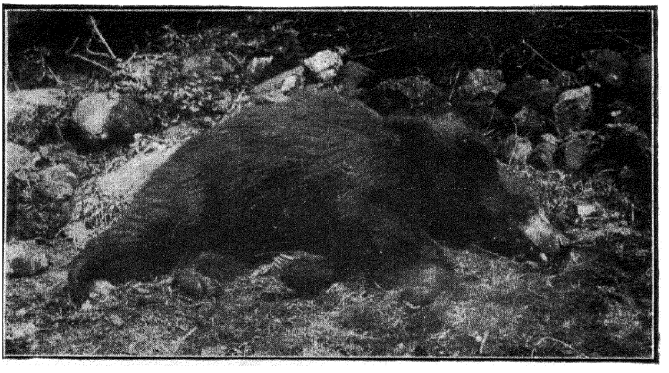
THERE is no attraction that influences the love of an Englishman more, or that so holds his constant affection for a country, than a good sporting district which offers opportunities for his rifle, gun, or rod. The Nilgiris have ever excelled in this feature; and though, in spite of the vigilance of a protective society, game is not as plentiful to-day as it used to be in the early palmy days of sport in the district; yet there is a sufficient remnant left from the greedy guns of old shikars, or the devastations of natives, to afford true sportsmen a splendid field for their pastime. The rare climate, magnificent scenery, and varied country hold, in themselves, a fascination not to be found in any other part of India, nor, indeed, in many other parts of the world.

Nilgiri Ibex

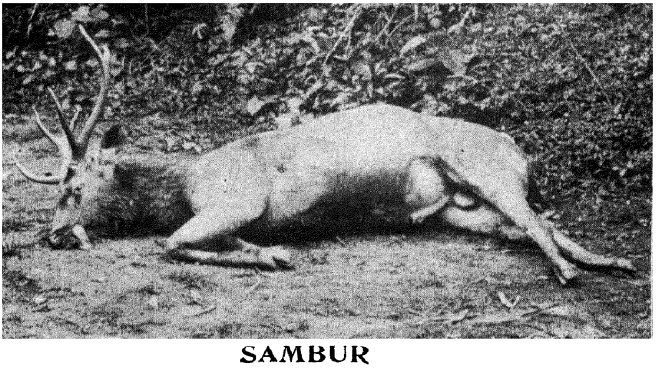
Of the various classes of game met with in the district, that known as the *Nilgiri Ibex* occupies, perhaps, the most prominent place in the eyes of sportsmen. In truth this Ibex is no Ibex at all, but a Nilgiri wild goat or *Jerdon Hemitragus Hylocrius:* but Nilgiri Ibex he was dubbed by early shikars, and by this appellation will he continue to be known until the end of the chapter. To quote that late great authority on Nilgiri Game, Mr. G. A. R. DAWSON: 'The Nilgiri Ibex is a well-built and compact-looking animal, far more agile and nimble than his build and mien would lead one to suppose. A full-grown buck stands from thirty-six to forty inches in height at the shoulder. His horns are rather under than over fifteen inches in



WILD BOAR



BEAR



SAMBUR

length, and eight and a half to nine inches girth at base. The hair is short, thick and coarse; the colour of a full grown "saddle-back" buck is dark brown approaching to black with palish brown saddle, which becomes whiter as the animal grows older; head of the same tint with black mark from muzzle to forehead; eye full and lustrous, with yellow bar for pupil, irises brown. A short mane on neck and withers; tail very short, not exceeding three inches in length. There is a callosity, or bare spot, on the knees, with fringe of dark hair around. Hoofs rather far apart, the soles of which, though rough, are soft: yielding to the pressure of the finger as india-rubber does, which peculiarity accounts for the animal's extraordinary sure-footedness when bounding over smooth and steep rocks. The younger males and adult females are of a uniform dusky brown with light grey underneath, and are most difficult to distinguish at a distance from the surrounding tints of the rocks and herbage amongst which they are to be found.' Avalanche, Makurti, and Nilgiri Peak are the best fields for this class of game.

Sambur

Sambur, the general characteristics of which are too well known by Indian sportsmen to require any elaboration here, are indigenous all over the district, and afford excellent sport. This animal was formerly known as the elk of Southern India and Ceylon; his scientific cognomen is *Rusa Aristotelis*. He is described by Mr. Dawson as 'the true model of all the cervine group for size, symmetry, and grace; his well-built and rounded form—take him in whatever attitude you will—is found to be composed of curved and graceful lines all flowing into and harmonizing with each other, from the tips of his sixtyned antlers, down to his slender, but firmly-knit, hocks and hoofs.' The colour of the Sambur varies, according to season and environment, from a dark slaty to a russet brown. The dimensions of the horns of the Nilgiri Sambur rarely exceed forty inches; thirty-five to thirty-seven inches seems to be the average of what may be considered a good head.

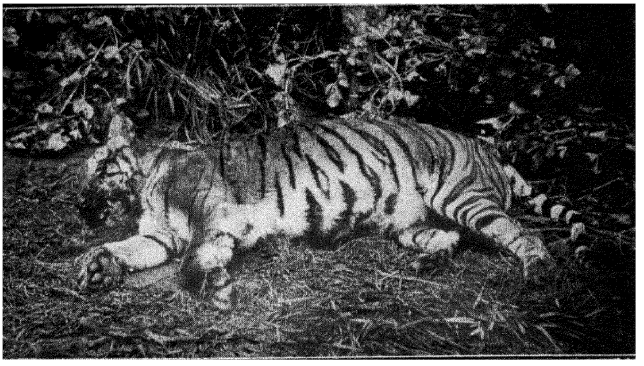
Tiger The *Tiger* is now and again encountered on the Hills. The Royal Bengal specimens of the Nilgiris are remarkable for their sleekness, well-marked thick glossy coats, and general fine condition; owing, no doubt, to their being no paucity of cervine and bovine prey for them to feed upon. This may also account for the fact that the king of the jungle in his depraved state of man-eater has hardly ever been known here. As a cattle thief, however, his reputation is no better than others of his kind in India.

Panthers and Leopards *Panthers or Leopards—felis pardus*—are frequent. As may be seen by the accompanying illustration, they are beautifully marked and coated. The black variety is sometimes obtained, but is much rarer than the dappled species.

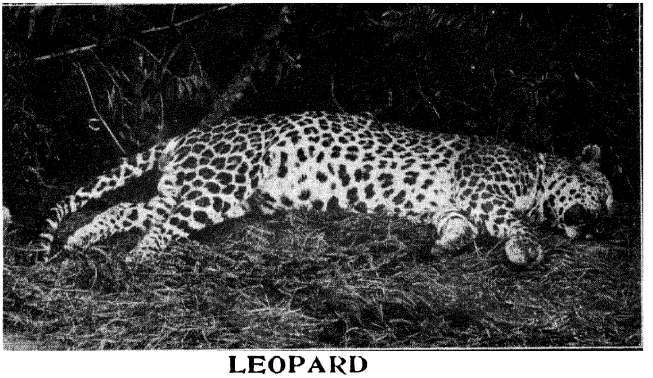
Pig The most thriving of the various classes of game on the Nilgiris—though, from the sportsman's point of view, the least interesting—is the wild pig (*sus indicus*). This is no doubt due to the fact that pig-sticking, or hog-hunting, as it is carried out in the Plains, is impracticable on the Hills. His habitat is in brushwood and fernbrake about Badaga villages, or wherever cultivation and solitude are to be found. He, therefore, ranks rather as a pest than as sporting game, and his complete extermination would be welcome.

Black Bear Some fine specimens of *Nilgiri Black Bear* (*Ursus or Melursus labiatus*) have been from time to time obtained. This species has a shaggy coat of intense black, yellowish-white muzzle, crescent-shaped mark of the same colour on his breast, formidable claws and the usual awkward gait. The full-grown adult measures about five feet six inches from the tip of the snout to the tip of his apology for a tail (which is only about four inches long), and stands about thirty-four inches in height. These are found on the slopes of the hills near the plains and are easily got at by stalking, or by waiting near their caves very early in the morning, when they return after their night's feed.

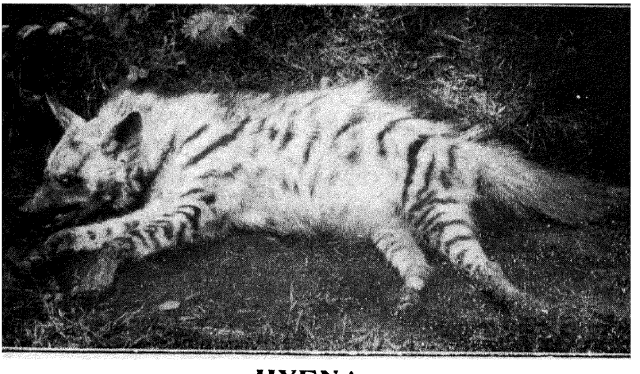
Elephants *Elephants* are to be found in large numbers at the



TIGER



LEOPARD



HYENA

foot of the hills, but are protected by Government, who will not under any circumstances grant permission for them to be shot. In consequence, their numbers have increased considerably during the past few years, and they have become a source of trouble to the sportsman who, while in pursuit of other game, finds himself in the midst of a herd, and has to beat a hasty retreat for fear of being charged by a cow who has a young calf with her, or of being trampled out of existence in case of a stampede. 'Rogues' are not very frequently heard of: when one does appear, he is generally gazetted, and permission has to be obtained from the Collector of the District for his destruction.

Bison

The Nilgiri Bison is a very fine beast and is found at the foot and on the slopes of the hills, and is worthy of the sportsman's rifle. A full-grown bull stands from fifteen to seventeen hands in height, and is a deep black colour with white stockings on all four feet, eyes a pale blue, a fine broad forehead of a slaty colour, and horns of a yellowish white colour at the head and upwards which ends in black at the tips. They are generally found in herds varying from twenty-one to thirty in number, and are led by a bull known as the red bull, who is master of the harem, and brooks no interference from the younger bulls, but his reign is not for long. As the others grow older and stronger they begin to resent his proprietorship, and serious combats ensue, in which the younger and stronger generally overcome the old monarch of the herd, and he is turned out to lead a morose and solitary life; he is then known as the solitary bull and is much sought after by the sportsman. He generally carries a very fine head, and moreover is more easily got at than the head bull, as he is sober, and has no vigilant cows to give the alarm. This alarm is very curious and sounds like a sharp steam whistle, and one which no one would expect from the bovine species. The cows are of dark brown colour with white stockings, but carry very small heads, the horns being of the same colour as those of the bull, the

only distinguishing difference being that they turn inwards and upwards at the tips.

Spotted Deer and Black Buck

Spotted Deer and Black Buck are also found at the foot of the Hills in large numbers, and some very fine heads are to be had in the vicinity of Segur and Masnagudi, places of easy approach as there is a good ghat road, which leads to the Mysore country. Masnagudi has a small Dak bungalow.

Rib-Faced or Barking Deer

The Rib-Faced or Barking Deer, commonly known as the jungle sheep, is found all over the Hills, and affords some sport.

Trout Fishing

Trout

The streams of the Nilgiris are eminently suited to Trout. During the past twenty years numerous efforts have been made to introduce this game-fish into Nilgiri waters. For a long time these efforts proved futile owing to the great difficulty of importing ova. However, these attempts were finally crowned with success and, as we shall see, the Nilgiri streams have become first class trout-fishing waters.

Trout Stocking

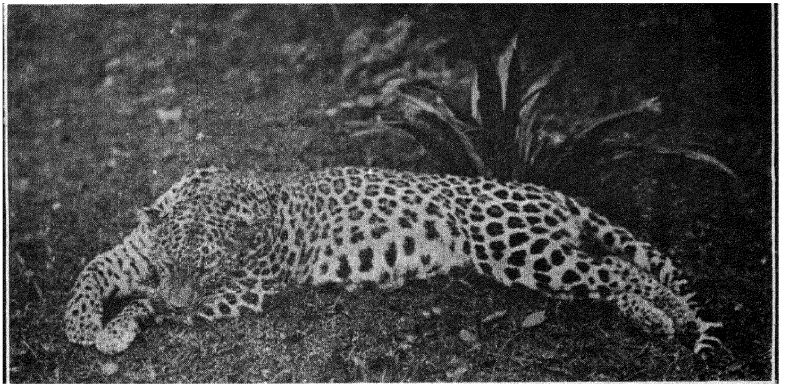
In October, 1906, the Government obtained the services of Mr. Wilson from Ceylon for a period of six months to stock the Nilgiri streams with trout and to inquire generally into the state of fish preservation on the Nilgiris. His investigations were carried out in 1907 and were published in pamphlet form. He found that poachers on the Bhavani and Moyar rivers and their tributaries were rapidly emptying these rivers of all their fish partly by dynamiting, partly by poisoning, and more especially by the capture of fry in the higher reaches of the rivers by fish traps, cruvirs and various mechanical devices. With regard to the introduction of trout, Mr. Wilson found that the Avalanche, Pykara, Emerald Valley and Billithadhalla streams were suitable for stocking trout.

Conservancy

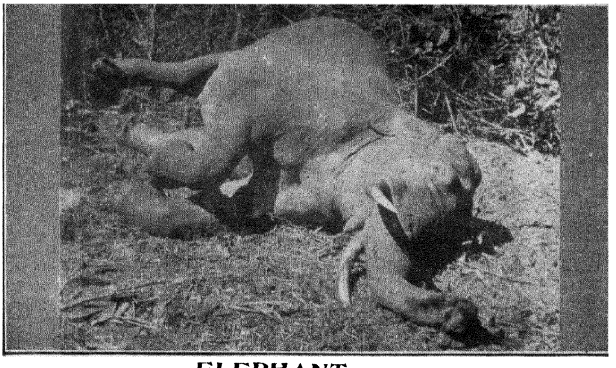
In the end of 1907 the Government appointed Mr. Wilson as piscatorial expert and accepting his recommendations with regard to fish conservancy below the



BISON



LEOPARD



ELEPHANT

plateau, appointed a Fishery Inspector and eighteen watchers to work under orders of the District Forest Officer. Several rules were notified under the Indian Fishery Act for the protection of the Bhavani, Siruvani, Gopaneri and Moyar rivers. In the meantime a commencement had been made in building a trout hatchery and pond at Avalanche. Some thirty-five trout up to sixteen inches in length were transferred from the Parson's Valley to Krurmund stream and a consignment of 100,000 eyed Ova of T. irridens from Herr Jaffe's hatchery at Osnabruck, Germany, were received. Owing to unforseen difficulties in transfer from Mettupalaiyam this importation proved a failure.

Hatcheries

In 1908 Mr. Wilson endeavoured to arrange for a fresh supply of eggs from Lord Denbligh's hatcheries in Wales, but the arrangement fell through owing to the very cold and inclement weather in Spring. Finally, recourse was made to the New South Wales Government who arranged for a supply of 500,000 Rainbow Trout Ova from New Zealand and despatched them to Colombo by mail steamer in September, 1909. The eggs were safely brought to Avalanche and hatched out with remarkable success during the cold weather. The hatchery buildings and ponds had been completed during the year and 100 trout from Parson's Valley stream had been transferred to neighbouring streams and sixteen large trout placed in the hatchery stock pond.

Distribution

In the following year 39,625 trout fry were distributed among the Avalanche, Emerald Valley, Pykara, Krurmund, Billithadhalla and Parson's Valley streams and in the Tiger Hill reservoir and Lovedale Lake, while Parson's Valley stream was netted and 100 fish taken out and placed in the Krurmund and Pykara waters. Later in the year, a supply of 25,000 Ova of English trout presented to the Government by Mr. Wilson, was received at the hatchery and hatched out. The fry were placed in a tributary of the Billithadahalla.

Trout Fishing

Trout fishing on the Nilgiris was thrown open to the public for the first time in 1911, and the season was

opened by H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley on September 5 at Hodgson's Hut on the Krurmund stream. The season was a short one, lasting only until the end of the month, and fishing was confined to a few streams, but eighty-two rods killed 137 fish weighing 200 lbs., the heaviest fish caught weighing 5 lbs. The establishment of trout on the Nilgiris was thus demonstrated beyond dispute and in subsequent seasons trout fishing has greatly added to the attraction of the Nilgiris. The trout breed freely in all the streams of the Kundahs and the Wenlock Downs, and provided the waters are kept stocked with sufficient fish food, there is no reason to doubt the success already obtained will be permanent.

Rules New fishing rules were issued by the Government in May, 1912, both for the protection of trout and for indigenous fish below the plateau. With regard to the conservancy of fish of the latter, the results are not easily estimated, but it is believed that the measures of protection taken since 1908 have resulted in a very large increase in the amount of fish which are now found in large numbers in the lower waters.

[NOTE.—*For particulars as to trout fishing rules see 'The Nilgiri Game Association.'*]

THE NILGIRI GAME ASSOCIATION

Institution—Management—Shooting Limits—Restrictions—Shooting Licenses—Conditions—Notes on Rules—Fishing—Rules—Licenses—Notes on Rules Rewards for Vermin—Hodgson's Hut—Dak Bungalows.

THE Nilgiri Game Association was instituted in 1877 for the preservation of the existing game and fish in the District, and found Government support and confirmation in the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Act of 1879. The Collector of the District is, ex-officio, a Member, the President, and the Chairman of the Committee of Management. Every person holding a license to shoot and fish for the whole season automatically becomes a Member of the Association; or, if he hold a temporary license, may become a Member of the Association for the term of such license on the donation of Rupees 10 to the Association. New Committee Members are elected by the Committee itself. The usual rules as to general and special meetings, etc., as applied to this Association, do not call for remark.

SHOOTING

Limits

The limits covered by the Nilgiri Game Rules are as follows:—

(1) The south bank of the Bhavani river from Attapadi, in the valley of that name, to its junction with the Moyar river;

(2) from that point the north bank of the Moyar as far west as the boundary of the Nilgiri district; and thence the boundary of the said district as determined for ordinary administrative purposes, to Nilgiri Peak.

(3) from that point the western crest of the Nilgiri hills to its termination below Sispara.

(4) thence along, the northern, western and southern crests of the Silent Valley range to its southernmost point;

(5) from that point to Attapadi.

Under section 33 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, the Mudumalai and Kumbarakolli rented Forests and all Toda patta lands within the above limits are declared, for the purpose of these rules, to be reserved forests within the meaning of section 21 of the said Act.

No person shall hunt or shoot within the limits to which these rules apply without a license issued by the Collector of the Nilgiris. Provided that this rule shall not apply to the hunting of jackals by the Ootacamund Hunt.

Except with the sanction of the Collector, no person shall shoot at, wound or kill within the area to which these rules apply, the females or immature males of any of the following animals or mature male sambhur or spotted deer which are hornless or whose horns are in velvet :—

1 Bison or Gaur.
2 Sambhur.
3 Spotted deer.
4 Ibex.
5 Antelope.

Provided that any member of the Ootacamund Hunt may kill any sambhur brought to bay by the hounds while in the proper pursuit of hunting. The Collector shall have power to notify a definition of an "immature male" in the case of each of the above species of game.

The areas covered by the shooting license are the reserved and rented forests, fuel and fodder reserves, grazing grounds, Toda patta lands, and areas under special fire protection under the following limits :—

(1) The south bank of the Bhavani river from Attapadi in the valley of that name, to its junction with the Moyar river;

(2) from that point the north bank of the Moyar river as far west as the boundary of the Nilgiri district; and thence the boundary of the said district, as deter-

mined for ordinary administrative purposes, to the Nilgiri Peak;

(3) from that point the western crest of the Nilgiri hills to its termination below Sispara;

(4) thence along the northern, western and southern crests of the Silent Valley range to its southernmost point.

(5) from that point to Attapadi.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE

1. This license is not transferable.

2. A season's shooting license renders the holder authorised to obtain from the District Forest Officer on application, a free license to fish in the area above defined, except in such waters as are reserved for trout fishing.

3. This license must be shown on demand to any Forest Officer, to any Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector, and to any Police officer not below the rank of head constable.

4. The Collector of the Nilgiris shall have the power to notify that the whole or any part of the area to which these rules apply shall be closed for the whole or any part of any year against all hunting or shooting or to the pursuit, capture or killing of any particular species of game as defined in section 2 of the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Act, 1879, and notifications thereunder.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE

1. *General close seasons—For big game*—From the 1st June to 31st October inclusive except in the Wenlock Downs Reserve in which there shall be no close season for big game.

For small game—From 15th March to 15th September inclusive.

Note.—"Game" is defined in section 2 of the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Act, 1879, and notification thereunder, and does not include tigers, panthers, bears and wild pig.

2. *Area closed to all shooting.*—The Longwood Shola, Kotagiri.

Note.—The Longwood Shola is that portion of the Longwood reserve which lies to the west of a cleared line from the Kodanad bridle-path to the Kodanad-Kotagiri road.

3. *Area closed to small game shooting.*—The Kundahs, as defined in rule No. 6.

4. *Area closed to Bison shooting* :—

The Benne reserved and Mudumalai leased forests in the Nilgiri Wynaad.

Note.—The Benne reserved and Mudumalai leased forests are opened to bison shooting from 1st November 1915 to 31st May 1916. Only one bison bull may be shot to each license.

5. *Certain areas closed to ibex shooting* :—

(*a*) The ibex cliffs in the neighbourhood of Sholur, Tharnad and Glen Morgan.

6. *Certan areas closed to beating.*—All beating except for tigers and panthers is prohibited in the following areas :—

(*a*) The Kundahs.

Note.—The boundary of the closed area is marked on the ground by posts and roughly speaking, protects from beating the Kundah reserve and additions, the Nilgiri Peak reserve and Porthimund reserve.

(*b*) The following blocks at Kotagiri and Kodanad :—

Block I.—The Government reserved forests within the area bounded by Kotagiri-Kodanad road from its junction with the Kotagiri Ghaut road as far as Illada bazaar and by the Kotagiri-Kodanad bridle-path from Kotagiri to its junction with the Kodanad road at Illada bazaar.

Block II.—The Government reserved forests within the triangle formed by the Kotagiri-Kil-Kotagiri bridle-path, the Curzon-Kil-Kotagiri bridle-path and the Kotagiri-Kodanad road.

Block III.—The Government reserved forests lying

between the Kotagiri-Kodanad road, the road from Illada bazaar to Curzon Estate and Kendoni kraal and the southern boundary of the Eastern slopes reserve.

(*a*) The Government reserved forests in the neighbourhood of Ebbanad lying above the crest of the ghauts and between the Orange Valley stream on the east and the Ebbanad stream on the west.

(*d*) The country between the Mukerti road and the Pykara road which includes the Karpakan Reserve and part of the Carriott Shola Reserve and is the whole of the catchment area of the Pykara west of that river and South of the Pykara Naduvattam Road.

Note.—When beating for tigers or panthers in the above areas no big nor small game may be fired at.

7. *Shooting of jungle hens.*—Is prohibited during the open season after December 31 throughout the area covered by the license.

8. *Collection of eggs.*—No one shall take the eggs of pea-hens or jungle hens at any time.

9. *Exotic game birds introduced by the Nilgiri Game Association.*—No game birds introduced by the Association shall be shot at, killed or captured within the area to which the rules apply.

Note.—Chukor and Sisi partridge have been introduced by the Association and require special protection.

10. *Nilgiri black Monkyes.*—No Nilgiri black monkey shall be shot at, killed or captured within the area to which this license applies.

11. *Defiition of immature male*—The following definitions have been notified :—

A sambhur is defined as immature if neither of its horns measures thirty inches in length.

A spotted deer is defined as immature if neither of its horns measures twenty-six inches in length.

Note.—The measurements shall be taken along the outer curve of the horn from the burr to the point.

A bison is defined as immature if the span of its horns is less than thirty inches.

Note.—The measurement shall be taken horizontally between the outer edges of the horns at their widest spread.

An ibex is defined as immature on which the saddle is not fully developed.

An antelope is defined as immature if the length of its longest horn is less than fourteen inches.

12. *Surrender of heads of immature animals.*—The heads of all immature animals killed by license-holders must be sent to the office of the District Forest Officer, Ootacamund, and shall be confiscated to Government.

13. *Restrictions on small game shooting.*—

(i) Shooting at small game between sunset and sunrise is forbidden.

(ii) Small game shooting except in the Nilgiri-Wynaad and the Moyar and Bhavani valleys and on the slopes of the plateau is limited to two days a week.

Note.—Part of the day counts as a whole day under this condition;

14. *Methods of beating*—

(i) The number of dogs used for beating for small game shall not exceed twelve to each party.

(ii) When beating for big game with more than twelve dogs, small game may not be fired at.

15. *Shooting for jungle sheep.*—The shooting of jungle sheep with shot is forbidden.

16. *Limit of bag.*—The number of big game shot by a license-holder in the course of a season in the case of the holder of a license for the whole season shall not exceed:—

Four sambhur stags.	Three antelope.
Four spotted deer stags.	One bison.
Six jungle sheep.	One ibex.

and in the case of the holder of a license for a period less than the whole season shall not exceed—

Two sambhur stags.	Two antelope.
Two spotted deer stags.	One bison or one ibex.
Three jungle sheep.	

Note.—(i) The numbers above given include any females or immature males which may have been shot whether the shooting thereof has been penalized or not.

(ii) The bag allowed under a license for the whole season shall be the maximum, irrespective of the number of licenses taken out.

(iii) Sambhur stags shot in the Wenlock Downs Reserve will not be reckoned against the limit allowed.

NOTES ON THE SHOOTING RULES

1. A license costing Rs. 50 entitles the holder to shoot throughout the open season.

2. A license costing Rs. 30 entitles the holder to shoot for one month following the date of issue.

3. A monthly license after issue cannot be exchanged for a season's license.

4. A holder of a monthly license may be granted fresh monthly licenses during the season on payment of Rs. 30 for each such license or may be granted a season's license on payment of the full fee of Rs. 50.

5. In no case may the limit of bag given under rule 15 of the season's license be exceeded by an individual, however many licenses are taken out by him.

6. The holder of a season's license (Rs. 50) is entitled on application to procure free of charge from the District Forest Officer a license to fish for fish other than trout, in such waters and under such conditions as are detailed in the rules for fishing.

7. Applications for shooting licenses should be made to the District Forest Officer, the Nilgiris.

No licenses can be issued in advance of payment. Cheques issued on other than the local branch of the Bank of Madras must include commission at the rate of Re. 1 per cent. without which they cannot be accepted.

8. No shooting is permitted in advance of receipt of a license. Written applications for shooting licenses should be made at least a week in advance of the date on which the licenses are required.

In the absence of the Collector and the District Forest Officer from Head Quarters, some delay in the issue of

shooting licenses will be avoided by payment of the fee into the treasury and the deposit of the receipt at the District Forest Office.

FISHING RULES

Trout Fishing

(*a*) No fishing for trout shall be permitted in any of the following waters except under license to be issued by the Collector of the Nilgiris.

(i) The Pykara and its tributaries above the Pykara falls including the Krurmund stream, the Mekod stream below the Mekod waterfall, and the Mukerti stream.

(ii) The Kundah river and its tributaries including the Avalanche and Emerald Valley streams.

(iii) The Billithada halla and its tributaries and

(iv) The Tiger hill reservoir.

(*b*) Fishing for trout shall be permitted only between such dates in each year as the Collector may notify in the District Gazette.

(*c*) No fishing for trout shall be permitted before 6 a.m. and later than 7 p.m.

(*d*) All fishing under such license shall be with artificial fly and on a single hook. Fishing with live or dead bait (including worms) and with artificial spinning bait is prohibited.

(*e*) Every license-holder shall carry a disgorger. If any trout under eight inch in length is caught under cover of a license issued under these rules, it shall be returned to the water as quickly as possible. Any licensee found in possession of trout under eight inch in length shall be liable to the penalties prescribed.

(*f*) Every license-holder shall after each occasion on which he fishes, send to the District Forest Officer, Ootacamund, a post card, of which a supply can be obtained from that officer on application, giving a list of the trout killed and their weight, together with a note of the size of any trout under eight inches in length caught and returned to the water.

(g) No license holder may take trout for the purpose of stocking private waters. All fish retained must be killed at the waterside.

9. Other Fish

In the following waters fishing for fish other than trout is permitted subject to the special rules hereinafter noted after each group of waters,

(*a*) (i) the Pykara between the inflow of the Krurmund stream and the Pykara falls.

(ii) The Ootacamund lake.

RULES

Fishing in the Pykara river in the above waters is permitted only with artificial fly, spoon, frog or paste on a single rod and line and on a license to be obtained from the Collector of the Nilgiris. Fishing in the Ootacamund lake with rod and line but not otherwise is permitted throughout the year without license.

(*b*) (i) The Bhavani river with its tributaries (other than the Kundah river and its tributaries including the Avalanche and the Emerald Valley streams and the Billithada-halla and its tributaries) from its source down to the inflow of the Taimali stream below Niralai.

(ii) The Moyar with such tributaries as are in the Nilgiri or the Coimbatore district between the Pykara falls and the Gazzalhatti chattram.

(iii) The Siruvani and the Gopaneri rivers and their tributaries lying in the Malabar and the Coimbatore districts.

RULES

(1) Fishing in the above waters is permitted only on a license issued by the Collector of the Nilgiris.

(2) The use of nets with a mesh less than three inch square the measurement being from knot to knot when the net is wet, is prohibited.

(*c*) The following rules apply to all waters included

within the area defined in rules 1 *supra* other than those included in rules *7 to 10* (*b*) *supra*.

(1) All fishing is prohibited except under a license issued by the Collector of Nilgiris.

(2) The use of nets with a mesh less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square is prohibited, the measurement being from knot to knot when the net is wet.

(3) The Collector may, by notification in the *District Gazette*, declare from time to time such waters or any portion of such waters closed to fishing, or may prohibit fishing for any particular species of fish in all or any such waters during any year or part of a year.

LICENSES

11. Licenses issued under the above rules shall not be transferable and shall be shown on demand to any Forest Officer, any Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector, or to any Police Officer not below the rank of Head Constable, or to the Inspector of Fisheries or any officer authorized by him in this behalf.

The fee for a license for fishing for fish other than trout in the waters shall be Rs. 10 and in trout waters as specified above Rs. 25 for each season or part of a season. Provided that (*a*) when no close time is prescribed the season shall be held to run from the 16th September to the 15th of the following September, both dates being inclusive, and (*b*) that the holder of a season's license to hunt and shoot under the Nilgiri Game Rules shall be entitled to the grant free of charge of such a license to fish on application to the District Forest Officer. Such license will remain in force for the unexpired period of the applicant's game license.

(*a*) The fee for a license for fishing for trout and the number of fish which a licensee is entitled to kill shall be as follows :—

For the season Rs. 150 to cover 200 fish.
For 1 month Rs. 75 to cover 100 fish.
For 1 week Rs. 30 to cover 45 fish.
For 1 day Rs. 5 to cover 7 fish.

Daily licenses for fishing for trout will be issued at the Post Offices at Ootacamund, Aruvankadu, Wellington, Coonoor and Pykara on payment of the prescribed fees to the Post Masters concerned. Trout fishing licenses for longer periods and licenses to fish for fish other than trout will, as hitherto, be issued at the District Forest Office only on production of a Treasury receipt from any Government Treasury in the Nilgiri District for the fees payable therefor.

NOTES ON THE FISHING RULES.

TROUT FISHING

1.—Waters open to Fishing.

The following waters have been stocked with trout:

(*a*) The Billithada-halla.

(*b*) The Kundah river and its tributaries, the Emerald Valley Stream and Avalanche Stream.

(*c*) The Pykara and its tributaries, the Parson's Valley, Mekod, Krurmund and Mukerti streams.

(*d*) The lower Tiger Hill reservoir.

(*e*) The Thiashola Stream.

(*f*) The Peermund Stream.

(*g*) The Bangy Tappal Stream.

(*h*) The Yemmakkal Stream.

2.—Varieties of Trout.

All the above streams have been stocked with rainbow trout (S. irideus). Brown trout (S. Truttùs) have also been placed in the Billithada-halla.

3.—Closed Waters.

The Parson's Valley stream is maintained as a reserved water closed to all fishing from its source to the waterfall situated close to the Krurmund bridle path.

From this stream trout are yearly netted and distributed to other waters.

The Thiashola, the Peermund, the Yemmakkal, the Bangi Tappal and the upper Billithada-halla from the waterfall above the Bangi Tappal crossing to its source are closed to all fishing until further notice.

4.—Carp in the Pykara.

The Pykara from the falls to the entry of the Krurmund stream is stocked with Malabar carp as well as with trout, the former may be killed by the holder of a trout-fishing license during the period to which the license applies without restriction regarding number or size of fish.

5.—Rules of Trout Fishing.

(*a*) No fishing is permitted before 6 a.m. and later than 7 p.m.

(*b*) Only artificial fly on a single hook may be used.

(*c*) The license-holder must carry a disgorger.

(*d*) All trout less than 8 inches in length must be returned to the water at once.

(e) No trout may be taken for the purpose of stocking private waters and all fish retained must be killed at the water side.

6.—Close Season.

The dates of opening and closing of trout fishing will be notified from to time time in the District Gazette and will be widely advertised.

7.—Report on Fishing.

License-holders must after every occasion on which they fish send to the D. F. O., Ootacamund, a post card giving a list of the trout killed and their weight, together with a note of the size of any trout under 8 inch in length or of any carp which have been caught and returned to the water.

8.—Exhibition of Licenses.

Holders of fishing licenses are bound to exhibit their license on demand to any forest official, to the Inspector

of Fisheries or any of the Fish conservancy watchers, and to any of the other officials specified in the rules.

9.—License Fees.

The fees for trout fishing licenses are as follows:—

For the Season	Rs.	150 0 0	to cover the capture of	200	fish.
„ one month	Rs.	75 0 0	„	100	„
„ one week	„	30 0 0	„	45	„
„ one day	„	5 0 0	„	7	„

10.—Issue of Licenses.

The following rules govern the issue of trout-fishing licenses.

(*a*) There is no limit to the number of licenses issued to any individual, but no more than 200 trout can be killed by any license-holder during the season.

(*b*) Licenses cannot be exchanged and can only be issued for their full face value.

(*c*) Every time-expired license shall be deemed to be exhausted whether the number of fish specified therein shall have been killed or not.

(*d*) Licenses are not transferable and a licensee cannot kill fish on the strength of a license held by any other person.

(*e*) Licenses for the season, for a month or for a week will be issued at the District Forest Office, Ootacamund, on all days other than Sundays and Government Gazetted holidays between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

(*f*) Persons desirous of obtaining a trout-fishing license other than a daily license should pay the license fee into any of the Government Treasuries in the Nilgiri District and produce the receipt for the amount of the fee at the District Forest Office.

(*g*) Daily licenses for trout-fishing can only be obtained at the following Post Offices :—

Ootacamund, Aruvankadu, Wellington, Coonoor and Pykara.

(*h*) A daily license is only available for the day specified thereon and the date on the license cannot be altered subsequently.

(*i*) No refund of daily trout-fishing license fee is permissible unless the license is sent to the District Forest Officer by registered post on a day prior to that for which the license was issued.

11.—Packets of Postcards.

Packets of Postcards are sold at the District Forest Office.

FISHING FOR MASHEER, LESSER CARP, Etc.

1.—Protected Waters.

The following waters have been under fish conservancy for four or more years and the fishing therein is subject to the possession of a license for the whole or any part of the open season.

(*a*) The Pykara from the Pykara Falls to the entry of the Krurmund stream.

The river is stocked with Carp (Barbus Malabaricus) as well as with rainbow trout. Fishing for the former is permitted with artificial fly, spoon, frog or paste on a Rs. 10 license throughout the year.

Any trout caught by the holder of a Rs. 10 license, who is not at the same time in possession of a trout fishing license must be returned to the water at once.

(*b*) The Moyar and its tributaries from the Pykara falls to the Gazalhatti chattram.

Above the Moyar Falls, the river contains Carnatic carp (Barbus Carnaticus), and Malabar carp were introduced a few years ago. Below the falls in addition to Carnatic carp there are Mahseer (Barbus tor) and (Barbus mosal), Wallago (Wallago, attu) Murrel (*Ophiccphalidœ*), etc.

The clos eseason runs from March 15 to September 15. Below Gazalhatti there is no restriction on fishing and netting and no license is required. The fee for a license to fish in these waters is Rs. 25.

(c) The Bhavani river and its tributaries, including the Gopaneri and Siruvani streams.

The river contains Mahseer, Carnatic Carp, etc., and is protected as far down stream as the inflow of the Taimalai stream, which enters the Bhavani about 12 miles south-west of Mettupalaiyam.

The close season lasts from 15th March to the 15th September, inclusive. The fee for a license to fish in these waters is Rs. 25.

Below the entry of Taimalai stream there is no restriction on fishing and netting, and no license is required.

(d) Fishing in the Ooty lake with rod and line but not otherwise is permitted throughout the year without license.

The lake is fully stocked with Golden Tench and English Carp.

2.—Issue of Licenses.

(a) Application for licenses should be made to the District Forest Officer, the Nilgiris.

REWARDS FOR VERMIN

The following Revised Scale of Rewards for the destruction of Vermin sanctioned at the Committee Meeting of the Nilgiri Game Association, held on the 27th September, 1909, is republished for general information :—

Names of Animals or Birds.	Rewards			
	Rs	A	P	
Wild Dogs	15	0	0	By the Association and Rs. 10 by Government.
Otters	10	0	0	
All Cats, Red Mongoose, and Orange Throated Marten ...	1	0	0	
Toddy Cat, Grey Mongoose ...	0	8	0	

	RS	A	P
Eagles, except Fishing and Serpent Eagles	1	0	0
Falcons and Sparrow hawk ...	0	12	0
Buzzards (excluding Honey Buzzard and Harriers, and Crow Pheasant	0	4	0

2. Rewards will only be paid for otters destroyed in the vicinity of trout streams.

3. Rewards will be paid for the above vermin by the Honorary Secretary at Ootacamund and, except in the case of wild dogs, by Mr. Harding-Pascoe, at Kullacombai.

4. The payment of rewards lies in the discretion of the above gentlemen who may refuse to grant a reward in any case in which it appears inadvisable to do so.

5. No skins will be returned except under special circumstances.

HODGSON'S HUT AT KRURMUND

Mr. Hodgson has made a present of the Hut at Krurmund to the Nilgiri Game Association. The Hut was recently repaired and furnished by the Association. The Rules for the occupation of Hodgson's Hut at Krurmund are as follows:—

Members of the Nilgiri Game Association and holders of a trout fishing license and any member of their families accompanying them are entitled to occupy Hodgson's Hut under the following rules and regulations.

No persons shall be entitled to occupy the Hut for a period of more than three days, calculated from noon on the day of occupation, if the Hut is required by any one else entitled to occupy it.

A register will be maintained at the District Forest Office, Ootacamund, in which gentlemen can register their names for use of the building.

Gentlemen wishing to use the building are advised to inspect the register before proceeding to Krurmund or to write to the Head Clerk of the District Forest Office,

Ootacamund, at least a week in advance to ascertain whether the building is available.

FEES

A fee of Rs. 2 a head for a day or any part of a day will be paid by every one occupying the hut. Tents may be pitched without charge by any gentlemen paying for occupancy of the Hut and by others at a charge of Re. 1 per diem if on the land belonging to the Nilgiri Game Association.

BUNGALOWS AND REST-HOUSES IN THE NILGIRIS

AVALANCHE

(Fourteen miles from Ootacamund by cart track).

BUILDING with plank walls and iron roof; hall and two bed-rooms with bath-rooms, attached. Furnished with tables, chairs, and cots. A small amount of crockery, cutlery, cooking utensils; kitchen, and stable for four horses. Maty and sweeper attached. No supplies locally procurable.

Re. 1 for a single person per diem. Rs. 2 for a family, and As. 8 and Re. 1 respectively for a part of a day.

KALHATTI

(Nine miles from Ootacamund on Sigur ghat road).

Tiled building; two bed-rooms furnished with tables, chairs and cots, small amount of crockery, cutlery and cooking utensils. Maty and sweeper attached. Kitchen and stabling for four horses. No supplies locally procurable.

Re. 1 for a single person per diem. Rs. 2 for a family, and As. 8 and Re. 1 respectively for part of a day.

PYKHARA

(Twelve miles from Ootacamund on Gudalur road.)

Tiled building; hall, dining and three bed-rooms with bath rooms. Furnished with tables, chairs and cots, etc. A small amount of crockery, cutlery and cooking utensils. Maty and sweeper attached. Kitchen and stabling for three horses.

Re. 1 for a single person per diem. Rs. 2 for a family, and As. 8 and Re. 1 respectively for part of a day.

NADUVATTAM

(Twenty-one miles from Ootacamund on Gudalur road).

Tiled building; hall and two bed-rooms, with bath rooms. Furnished as above. Kitchen, and stabling for four horses; also two coach godowns. Maty and sweeper attached. No supplies locally procurable.

Re. 1 per day for a single person and Rs. 2 for a family, and As. 8 and Re. 1 respectively for part of a day.

MASINIGUDI

(Eighteen miles from Ootacamund on the Sigur Ghat road).

Tiled building; two rooms and two bath-rooms. Furnished with tables, chairs, cots and a small amount of crockery, cutlery and cooking utensils. Maty and sweeper attached. Kitchen, and stabling for two horses.

Re. 1 per day for a single person and Rs. 2 for a family, and As. 8 and Re. 1 respectively for part of a day.

COONOOR

(Near the Railway Station).

Tiled building; two rooms besides bath-rooms, one dining room, one store-room, one pantry, out-houses, kitchen, stables, etc., furnished with crockery, etc., complete.

As. 8 per day.

BENHOPE

(Hill Grove Station on the Nilgiri Railway).

Tiled building; two rooms besides bath-rooms. One dining room, out-houses, kitchen, servants' quarters and stables, chairs, tables, lamps, etc., complete with crockery.

As. 8 per day.

GUDALUR

(Thirty-one miles from Ootacamund on the Mysore road).

Tiled building. One room and bath room. Furniture, cot, chairs and table and small amount of crockery utensils. Maty and sweeper. Cook-room and stable for three horses.

Re. 1 for a single person per day, As. 8 for part of a day, Rs. 2 for a family per day and Re. 1 for part of a day.

GUDALUR

(P.W.D. Bungalow).

Three rooms with two bath-rooms. Furnished with tables, chairs and cots. Also has kitchen, stabling for three horses and a latrine. Roof tiled over corrugated iron. Cement floor and planked walls.

As. 8 per day for private individuals. Free to Government servants travelling on duty.

NADGHANI

(Forty miles from Ootacamund on the Kakur ghat road. Leading to Nilambur and Calicut.)

Tiled building. Two rooms and two bath-rooms. Tables, cots and chairs, and small amount of crockery, cutlery, and cooking utensils. Only a watchman in charge. Kitchen and stabling for two horses. No supplies locally procurable.

Re. 1 for a single person per day, As. 8 for part of a day, Rs. 2 for a family per day and Re. 1 for a family for part of a day.

DEVALA

(Forty-three miles from Ootacamund on the Gudalur-Vaitri road).

Tiled building ; two rooms and two bath-rooms. Furniture, cots, tables, chairs, and small amount of crock-

ery, cutlery, and cooking utensils. Kitchen and two stalls. Maty in charge.

Re. 1 for a single person per day. As. 8 for a single person for part of a day. Rs. 2 for a family per day and Re. 1 for a family for part of a day.

NELLAKOTTAI

(*Ten miles from Gudalur on the Sultan's Battery road*).

Tiled building. One room and bath-room. Kitchen and stabling for three horses, cot, tables and chairs. Peon in charge. Supplies procurable with difficulty.

Re. 1 for a single person per day. As. 8 for a single person for part of a day. Rs. 2 for a family per day and Re. 1 for family for part of a day.

KUNDAH BRIDGE

(*Seventeen miles from Ootacamund by road*).

Tiled building. Inspection lodge, one small room only, cot, table and chair (not open to the public). No supplies locally procurable.

CHERAMBADI

(*Sixty-two miles from Ootacamund on the Gudalur-Vaitri road*).

Inspection lodge. Tiled building. Two small rooms with table, cot and chairs. Kitchen and stabling for two horses. Supplies procurable with difficulty.

As. 8 for a single individual.

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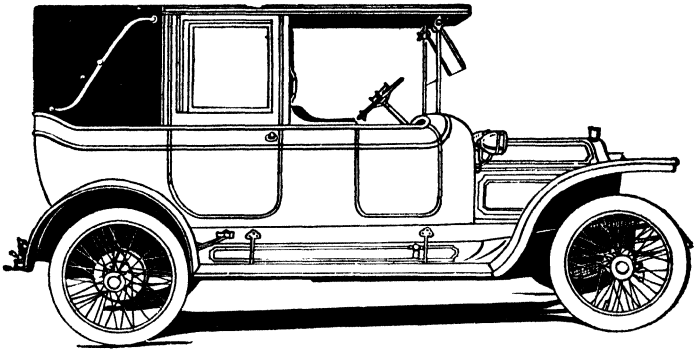
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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

OOTACAMUND

Administrative

Collector.—A. R. Knapp, I.C.S.
Revenue Divisional Officer.—C. F. Brackenbury, I.C.S.
Treasury Deputy Collector.—W. S. Marshall.
Coll.'s Sheristadar.—T. S. Srenivasa Iyer.
Head Clerk.—J. R. Daniel Pillay.
District Forest Officer.—R. D. Richmond.
Range Officer.—H. Myers.
District Medl. and Sany. Officer.—Major J. J. Robb, I.M.S.
Land Records Deputy Tahsildar.—V. Subbiah, B.A.
Revenue Taluk Dy. Tahsildar.—K. Laksmana Iyer.
Sub-Registrar.—J. A. F. Vas.

Magisterial

District Magistrate.—A. R. Knapp, I.C.S.
Sessions Judge.—D. G. Waller, I.C.S.
Additional Sessions Judge.—A. R. Knapp, I.C.S.
Divisional Magistrate.—C. F. Brackenbury, I.C.S.
Deputy Magistrate.—W. S. Marshall.
Taluq Sub-Magistrate.—K. Lucksmana Iyer.
Honorary Bench.—Chairman, Col. K. F. Stevenson.
Ex-officio.—C. F. Brackenbury, I.C.S.
Members.—C. S. Simpson, G. Whitton Brown, F. E. G. Bush, Captains C. R. Hardy and E. Lynn.

Judicial

Subordinate Judge.—P. C. Lobo, *Barrister-at-Law.*
Sheristadar.—T. S. Radhakrishna Iyer, B.A., B.L.
Village Munsiff.—T. S. Kannusamy Pillay.

Ninth (Secunderabad) Divisional Headquarters

Commander.—Major-General Sir A. Phayre; Captain C. Hemsley, 64th Pioneers.
General Staff.—Lt.-Col. R. A. Bright, R.A. (tempy.), G.S.O., 1st Grade; Major K. E. Nangle, 88th Infantry (tempy.), G.S.O., 2nd Grade; Captain W. Paget-Tomlinson, 7th Hussars (tempy.), G.S.O., 2nd Grade.
Administrative, Technical and Departmental Staff.—Major B. C. Kauntz, 86th Infantry (tempy.), D.A.A.G.; Major K. E. Nangle (tempy.) Ag. A.Q.M.G.; Col. R. T. R. Laurence, C.R.E.; Lieut.-Col. C. Ainslie, R.E. (offg.); Col. E. A. Gayer, S. & T. Corps, Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport; Surgeon-General T. M. Corker, Depy. Director, Medical Services; Major W. W. Browne, R.A M.C., Depy. Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sany.); Captain A. A. McNeight, I.M.S., Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Mobn).

Nilgiri Game Association

President.—A. R. Knapp, I.C.S.
Honorary Secretary.—R. D. Richmond.
Fish Conservator.—H. C. Wilson.

P. W. Engineering Department

Nilgiris Sub-Division.—Under Coimbatore Division, Executive Engineer.
Assistant Engineer.—E. E. Price.
Supervisor.—S. R. Sambasiva Iyer.
Overseer.—Sergt. F. P. Haig.

Government House Division

Executive Engineer.—T. P. Dillon, Head-quarters, Madras.
Supervisor.—V. Nataraja Mudaliar.
Overseer.—Sergt. W. S. Foster.

Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles

Commandant and Adjutant.—Major W. Ward, V.D.
Sergeant-Major.—Sergt.-Major C. W. McLagan.

Office of the Registrar of the Diocese

Registrar.—F. Rowlandson, B.A., LL.B.

Marriage Registrar

Registrar.—C. S. Simpson.

Lawley Institute

Joint Secretaries.—P. C. Lobo and P. M. Sathasiva Mudaliar.

Inspector-General of Prisons' Office

Inspector-General.—E. H. Gadsden.
Manager.—Rao Sahib E. R. Adiappa Pillay.
Head Accountant.—C. M. Anthonimuthu Pillay.

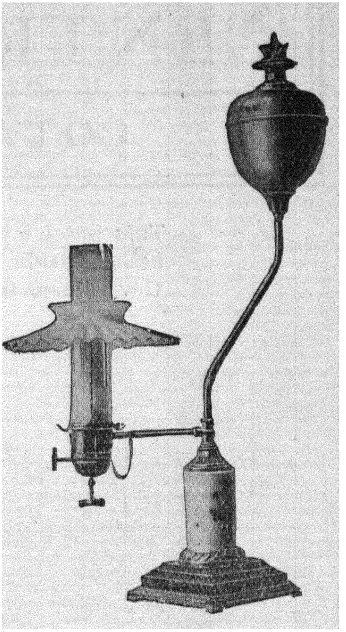
Police

District Superintendent.—E. B. Loveluck.
Inspectors.—Norman Mitchell (Ootacamund), J. F. Wilkins (Coonoor).
European Sergeant.—D. Reilly (Ootacamund).

Ootacamund Municipal Council

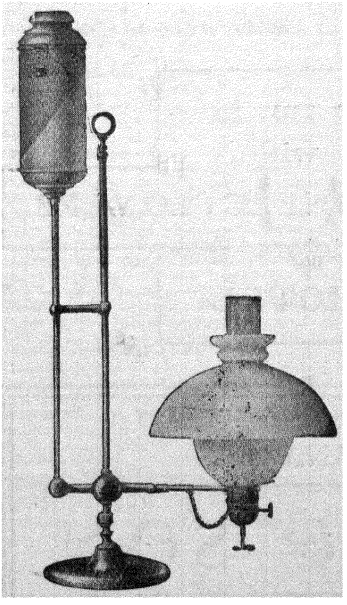
Chairman.—E. F. Handcock.
Councillors.—The Hon'ble E. F. Barber, Mr. S. J. Gonsalves, Col. Gayer, Major J. J. Robb, I.M.S., The Rev. H. A. D. Moorhouse, H. E. Browne, T. M. Arumugam Pillay and C. Venkataswamy Pillay.
Manager.—M. Santappayya.
Head Clerk.—A. P. Samu Iyer.

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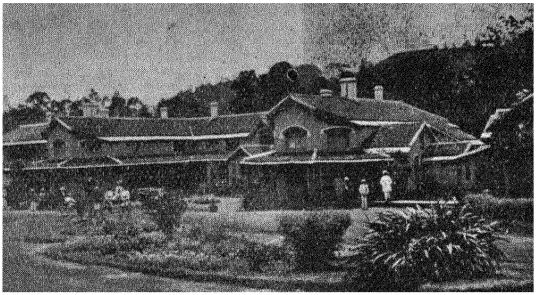
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Supervisor of Works.—M. Appavu Pillay.
Overseer.—H. W. Gilbert.
Superintendent of Water Woks.—N. Sanjeeva Rau.

Nilgiri District Board

President.—A. R. Knapp, I.C.S.
Vice-President.—
Engineer.—D. Daniel, B.E.

Nilgiri Agri-Horticultural Society

President.—A. R. Knapp, I.C.S.
Honorary Secretary.—F. H. Butcher.

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A

Alix, Mr. L.	...	The Nest.
Antram, Mr. and Mrs. C. B.	...	Somerdale.
Atkins, Mrs. and Miss M.	...	Melrose.
Atkins, Mrs. H.	...	Fernwood Cottage.
Atkinson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss S.	...	Hawthorne.

B

Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. J. W.	...	The Hut.
Baker, Miss	...	Clifton Grange.
Baker, Mrs. C. H.	...	Spring Elm.
Baker, Major-General and Mrs.	...	Prospect Lodge.
Balacoomaroo, Mr. K. M.	...	Snowdon Cottage.
Baldrey, Mrs. M.	...	Blenheim.
Baldrey, Mr. and Mrs. F.	...	Garden Villa.
Baldrey, Mr. and Mrs. R. G.	...	Blenheim.
Barclay, Miss	...	Kundah House.
Barber, Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. E. F.	...	Percy Lodge.
Beath, Mr. David and Mrs.	...	King's Cliffe.
Biolley, The Rev. Father C.	...	St. Mary's Church.
Bird, Miss	...	Glenellis.
Bishop, Miss	...	Willowlea.
Boesinger, Mr. and Mrs. A. G.	...	Highland Farm.
Bower, Miss E. M.	...	Eastbourne.
Bowen, Mrs.	...	Clifton Grange.
Browne, Mr. and Mrs. H. E.	...	Devonshire House.
Brown, Mr. C. Whitton	...	Fox How.
Buckner, Mr. and Mrs. H. M.	...	Bramley Hyrst.
Burke, Mr. and Mrs. W.	...	Cranley Lodge.
Burr, Miss M. E.	...	Eastbourne.

Burrows	...	Lovedale
Bush, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. G.	...	Ayrdale.
Butcher, Miss M. E.	...	Carass.
Butcher, Mr. and Mrs. F. H.	...	Government Gardens

C

Callow, Miss M. A.	...	Rosemount.
Campion, Mrs.	...	Havelock House.
Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. D.	...	Meadowbank.
Cardis, Mr. and Mrs. J.	...	Lovedale.
Chaves, Capt. and Mrs. I.	...	Gwynfern.
Chakona, Mr. A.	...	Mount Pleasant.
Clarke, Mrs. F. K.	...	Glenfruin.
Clementson, Mrs. M.	...	Aucklands.
Clementson, Mrs. F. A.	...	,,
Closson, Mr. J.	...	Lovedale.
Collins, Mrs. W.	...	St. Patrick's.
Collins, Mr. and Mrs. H.	...	Emerald Valley.
Collins, Miss	...	Clouds Rest.
Copcutt, Mr. and Mrs. G. W.	...	Waterfield.
Corker, Surgeon-General T. M.	...	Centre Hotel.
Cowdell, Mr. A. S.	...	Bramley Lodge.
Cross, Mrs. and Miss M.	...	Burnside.
Cruickshank, Mrs. W.	...	Abottsford.

D

Daniels, Miss A. E.	...	Dunmere.
Davidson, Hon'ble, Mr. and Mrs. L.	...	The Terrace.
Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Rehling	...	Mowbray Cottage.
Decosta, Miss B.	...	Western Lodge.
De Cataret, Mrs.	...	Lupin Villa.
Descubes, Mr. and Mrs. A.	...	Bijou Cottage.
Doughty, Capt. and Mrs. W.	...	Colworth.

E

Edge, Mrs.	...	Lovedale.
Edge, Mr. S. V.	...	The Laurels.
Edwards, Miss E.	...	Lovedale.
Elwes, Mrs. W. W.	...	Rolston.
Elliot, Mr.	...	Happy Villa.
Ellis, Col. and Mrs.	...	Shedden House.
Everett, Mr. J. A.	...	The Armoury.

F

Farrell, Miss	...	Balfour Cottage.
Fewkes, Mr. and Mrs. B.	...	Sunnyside.
Field, Mrs. G. D.	...	Glenellis.
Flanagan, Mrs. C. C.	...	Ernadoone.
Forbes, Miss	...	Lushington Hall.
Forkgen, Mrs.	...	Lovedale.
Fountain, Mr. E. C.	...	Bon Espoir.
Foubert, The Rev. Father	...	St. Mary's Church.
Frederic, Miss	...	Mowbray.
Frost, Mrs.	...	Bon Espoir.

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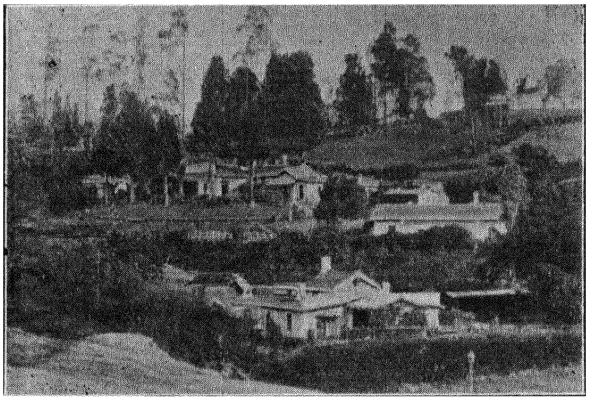
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Gahan, Mr. and Mrs. C.	...	Stoneleigh.
Galletti, Mr. and Mrs.	...	Snowdonfell.
Gasson, Mr.	...	Government House.
Gayer, Col. and Mrs. E. A.	...	Clopton.
Gell, Miss C. M.	...	Woodcot.
Genge, Mr. H. A. P.	...	Redcliffe.
Gill, Mrs.	...	Ashley Cottage.
Gomes, Miss	...	Sailing Cottage.
Gonsalves, Mr. and Mrs. S. J.	...	Heathfield.
Graham, Mr. H. J.	...	Woodcock House.
Grey, Miss L.	...	Bon Espoir.
Green, Mr. H. S.	...	Clarenden Hall.
Grover, Miss	...	Dunmere.

H

Haden, Miss	...	Auckland.
Haden, Mrs.	...	Lambsknow.
Hadfield, Messrs. E. and G.	...	Woodcock Cottage.
Haighes, Miss	...	Willowlea.
Handcock, Mr. and Mrs. E. F.	...	Harrington Lodge.
Hardy, Capt. and Mrs. C. R.	...	Myrtle Villa.
Harman, Mrs. and Miss G. Bower	...	De Lisle House.
Harman, Doctor	...	Glenburn.
Harman, Miss M. E.	...	,,
Harriet, Sister	...	St. Hildas.
Heath, Mr. and Mrs.	...	Hill View.
Heeramnaeck, Miss D.	...	Ayrdale.
Hemsley, Capt.	...	Lushington Hall.
Hill, Mr. and Mrs. R. C.	...	Railway Quarters.
Hodson, Miss	...	Western Lodge.
Holton, Capt. and Mrs. W. H.	...	Lovedale.
Hopwood, Mr. E.	...	Farley.

I

Illgen, Mrs. A. H.	...	Leslie Cottage.
Imray, Miss C.	...	Western Lodge.
Imray, Mr. C.	...	Western Lodge.
Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. H.	...	Lock End.
Irvine, Mr. A. E.	...	Holbern.
Ismay, Lady B.	...	Caerlaverock.

J

Jackman, Mrs.	...	Western Lodge.
Janes, Mr. and Mrs. L. S.	...	Cheerful Cottage.
Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. St. James	...	Dodabetta, St. James.
Johnston, Mrs.	...	Lovedale.

K

Kama, Mr. K. R.	...	Royal Hotel.
Kauntze, Major and Mrs. B. C.	...	St. Ives.
Keary, Mrs. A.	...	Shoreham Hotel.
Kember, Mrs. M.	...	Cottissa.
Kenny, Conductor R.	...	Woodburn.
Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. J.	...	Lovedale.
Knopp, Miss	...	Bergheim.
Knop, Misses	...	Sevenoaks.

L

Lake, Mr. and Mrs.	...	Billicul.
Lalkaka, Mr. C. J.	...	Royal Hotel.
Lambert, Mrs. G.	...	Lovedale.
Langleat, The Rev. Father	...	Bell Vue.
Leach, Mr. and Mrs.	...	Dean Cottage.
Leach, Mrs. E.	...	The Kennels.
Leggati, Miss G.	...	Kempstowe.
Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles	...	Sunset View.
Liardet, Mr. H. N.	...	Kempstowe.
Light, Sergt.-Major W. H.	...	Lovedale.
Lillywhite, Mr. W. M.	...	Llangollen.
Ling, Miss	...	Dunmere.
Liston, Mr. F.	...	Government House.
Littlewood, Mrs.	...	Cheerful Cottage.
Littlewood, Mrs. A. C.	...	Lambsknow.
Lloyd, Miss	...	St. Hildas.
Loasby, The Rev. and Mrs. H. C.	...	Rossmoyne.
Lobo, Mr. and Mrs. P. C.	...	Roadside.
Locke, Mr. R. C. P.	...	Assembly Rooms.
Loveluck, Mr. and Mrs. E. B.	...	Woodcock Lodge.
Lynn, Capt. and Mrs.	...	Glenrock.

M

Macdougall, Mrs. J. L. M.	...	Lower Stellenburg.
Mackie, Mrs.	...	Harrington Lodge.
Mackie, Mr.	...	Sevenoaks.
Mackie, Mrs. R. F.	...	Bergheim.
Mergler, Miss	...	Mowbray.
Marshall, Mrs.	...	,,
Maunsell, Mrs.	...	Bailey Brack.
Mayes, Mrs.	...	Oakend.
McDonald, Miss	...	Bell Vue.
McLagan, Sergt.-Major and Mrs.	...	Armoury Cottage.
McLeish, Mr., Mrs. and Misses N.	...	Sevenoaks.
McLaine, Mr. and Mrs.	...	Montauban.
Meade, Mrs.	...	Fernwood.
Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Norman	...	Mona Cottage.
Minchin, Mr. C. F.	...	Ibex Lodge, Pykara.
Moberly, Mr. and Mrs. H.	...	Sedgemore.
Moorhouse, Rev. and Mrs. H. A. D.	...	Cottissa.
Morey, Mrs.	...	Sydenham.
Morden, Mr. B. A.	...	Romana.
Marsden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Peploe	...	Glenluce.
Moris, Mrs. B. M.	...	Spring Glen.
Muddle, Sergt. and Mrs.	...	Lovedale.

N

Nangle, Major K. E.	...	Westward Ho.
Newell, Miss	...	Glen Kelso.

O

Oakes, Mr. and Mrs. George	...	Downham Farm.
O'Neil, Mrs. E.	...	Glanton Lodge.
Onslow, Col. and Mrs. R. C.	...	Stoneridge.
Osborne, Mrs. M. B.	...	Kundah House.

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Extract from 'THE EMPRESS,' 2nd February, 1908

(*Article unsolicited and Correspondent unknown to Proprietor*)

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Palmer, Miss	...	Sedgemoor.
Palmer, Mr. F.	...	Happy Villa.
Pardey, Mr. and Mrs. T.	...	Westward Ho.
Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. R.	...	Highbury.
Parry, Mr. J. P.	...	The Highlands.
Park, Mr. and Mrs. T. J.	...	Post Office Quarters.
Patient, Mr. T.	...	Montauban.
Pattamally, Mr.	...	View Charming.
Paul, Miss N.	...	Dunmere.
Peacey, Miss	...	,,
Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. A.	...	Lovedale.
Phayre, Sir Arthur and Lady and the Misses	...	Lushington Hall.
Power, Mr. and Mrs. J. V.	...	The Nest.
Price, Messrs. A. & S.	...	Daisy Bank.
Price, Capt. and Mrs. E. E.	...	Lower Stellenberg.
Prince, Capt. and Mrs. R. C. D.	...	Lovedale.

R

Ramshaw, Mr. W. R.	...	Lovedale.
Regal, Miss	...	Church Chambers.
Rehling, Mrs. G. C.	...	Blenheim.
Reilly, Sergt. and Mrs.	...	Jail Hill Cottage.
Rennick, Mrs. A. de C.	...	Martynabbetts.
Reynolds, Mrs.	...	Greenway Manor.
Reynolds, Mrs. H. L.	...	Machurst.
Richtor, Mr. George	...	Charing Cross.
Richtor, Mr. A. F.	...	Charing Cross.
Richmond, Mr. R. D.	...	Yeatton Lodge.
Robertson, Mr. A.	...	Charing Cross.
Rogers, Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. J. B.	...	Shamrock Lodge.
Roland, Mr. A.	...	Baikie House.
Rolfe, Mr. and Mrs. C. S.	...	Hawthorne.
Rolfe, Mr., Mrs. and Miss R. H.	...	,,
Ross, Mr. A. M.	...	Chisle Hurst.
Rowlandson, Mr. and Mrs. F.	...	Lauriston.
Rowson, Mr. and Mrs.	...	Glen Morgan, Pykara.

S

Schnarre, Mr.	...	Shoreham Hotel.
Seton-Smith, Mr. and Mrs.	...	Loneleigh.
Short, Mr. and Mrs. J. W.	...	Norfolk Cottage.
Shortland, Mr. M.	...	9th Division Office.
Shortt, Mrs. R. D.	...	Fernwood.
Sidney Smith, Miss	...	Summer House.
Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S.	...	Cranley House.
Sisters of the Church	...	St. Hildas.
Sloan, Miss J. C.	...	Sailing Cottage.
Smith, Mrs. H. A. J.	...	Happy Villa.
Smith, Miss	...	Sunset View.
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. D.	...	Chantilly.
Smith, Mrs. W. E.	...	Warrigal.
Smith, Sergt. and Mrs. W.	...	Lovedale.

Sprowles, Miss.	...	Lovedale.
Starech, Miss	...	Lupin Villa.
Stevenson, Col. and Mrs. Kenlis, F.	...	Birdwood.
Stewart, Mrs. F.	...	Lower Stellenberg.
Stokoe, Mr. W.	...	Lakeside.
Stonehewer, Mr. and Mrs. A. F.	...	Frome Lodge.

T

Theobald, Mr. and Mrs. W. M.	...	Clifton Grange
Tomlinson, Mr. and Mrs. James J.	...	Sidmont.
Tothill, Mr. and Mrs.	...	Riching's, Lovedale.
Trousse, Mr. and Mrs. R. M.	...	Dulce Domum.

V

VanIngen, Mr. and Mrs.	...	Blackwood Cottage.
Vedamuthu, Rev. S.	...	Church Hill Cottage.
Vas, Messrs. J. A. F. and A. E. C.	...	Fern Cottage.
Venis, Misses D.	...	Orient Cottage.

W

Walker, Mrs. T.	...	Farley.
Walker, Mr. S. A.	...	Woodcock House.
Wallace, Mrs. M. and Mr. H.	...	Lovedale.
Wallis, Miss M. E.	...	The Hospital.
Ward, Major W.	...	Thorne Lodge.
Watts, Miss M. M.	...	Clifton Grange.
West, Mrs.	...	Wattle Grange.
White, Mr. and Mrs.	...	Lovedale.
Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. P.	...	Dunford.
Williams, Mrs.	...	Hill View.
Wilson, Mrs W. B.	...	Mountain View.
Wilson, Mr. J. V.	...	Alexandra Cottage.
Wimberly, Lt.-Col.	...	The Club.

Y

Young, Mr. and Mrs. M.	...	Havelock House.

COONOOR

DIRECTORY OF RESIDENTS

A

Ainslie, Lieut.-Col. (R.E.)	...	Redbrook.
Amesbury, Miss	...	Uplands.
Andrews, Mr., Mrs. and Miss	...	Gray's Cottage.
Angela, The Rev. Mother	...	St. Joseph's Convent.
Anthoniz, Col. and Mrs.	...	Lighwood.
Aspinwall, Mrs.	...	Cairnsfoot.
Atkinson, Miss	...	Hebron.
Atkinson, Mrs. F.	...	Ashford.

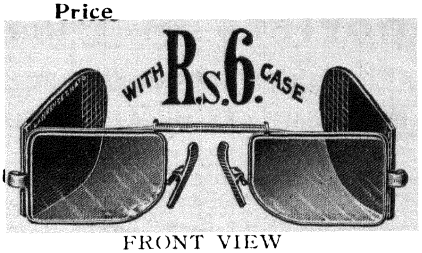
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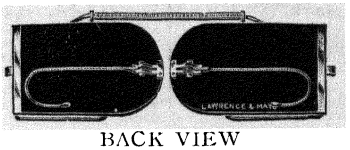
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„ Raysophyil „ „ „ ...	...	**„**	**15**

The neatest and most comfortable Pince-Nez for protecting the Eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.
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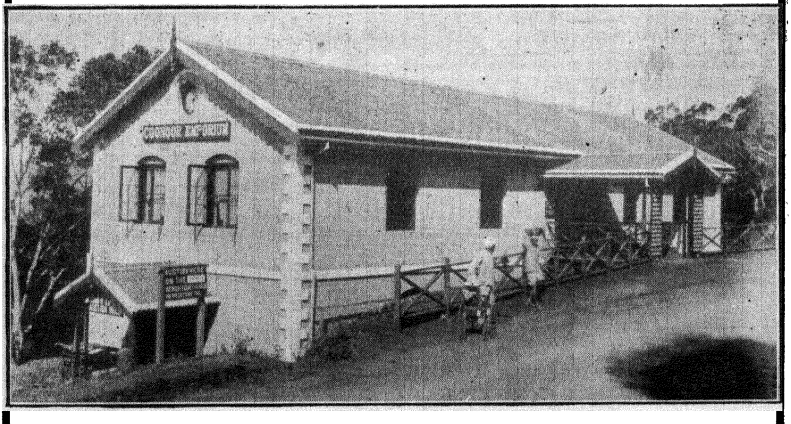
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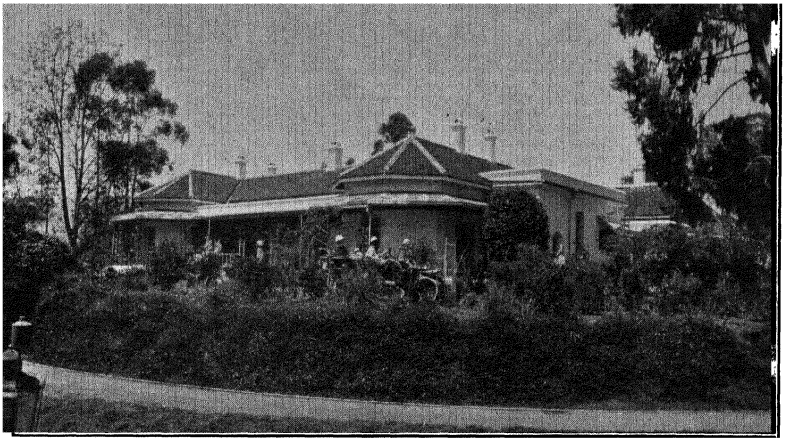
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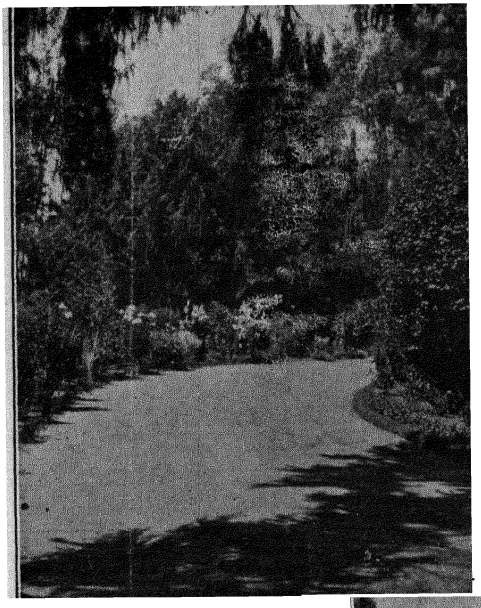


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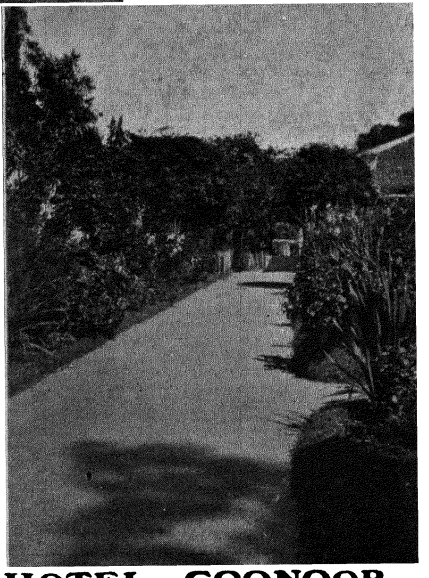
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COONOOR—KING OF HILL STATIONS



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The views here depict a portion of the drive and one of the beautiful garden walks of Hill Grove Hotel. A private suite of rooms is seen beyond.



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Kelly, Miss	...	Gray Hurst.
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Kinney, Miss	...	Hebron.

L

Laver, Mr. and Mrs. R.	...	Spencer's Buildings.
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Lazar, Miss B.	...	Homeleigh.
Laybourne, Miss L.	...	Fernwood Lodge.
Leach, Miss	...	Clovelly House.
Logan, Mr. D. R.	...	Missionary Rest Home, Brooklands.

M

Mackie, Mr. and Mrs. L.	...	Omri Cottage.
Maclean, Mr. C. L.	...	White Lodge.
Mallis, Mr. and Mrs. W.	...	Missionary Rest Home, Brooklands.
Marjoribanks, Mrs.	...	Underfell.
Marjoribanks, Miss B.	...	,,
Marjoribanks, Miss E.	...	,,
Marjoribanks, Miss G.	...	Hampton.
Marjoribanks, Miss M.	...	Clovelly House.
Martin, Miss	...	Hebron.
Mash, Miss	...	,,
Mason, Mrs. and Miss	...	Mayston.
Mather, Mr. and Mrs. A.	...	The Firs, Mount Pleasant.
Mathew, Miss	...	Hebron.
McNeill, Miss M. Y.	...	Ochtertyre.
Mead, Mrs. W. A.	...	White Lodge.
Moore, Captain and Mrs.	...	Mt. Pleasant.
Murray, Mr. and Mrs. L. S.	...	,,

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Nicholson, Sir F. A. and Lady	...	Surrenden.
Nicholson, Mr. A. G.	...	Clovelly House.

O

O'Hara, Miss S. S.	...	Brooklands.
Otten, Miss J.	...	Belmont.
Owen, Miss	...	Hebron.
Oxley, Miss S.	...	St. Hilda's.

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Packenham, Col., Mrs. and Miss	...	Kedleston.
Pegg, Mrs. and Misses	...	Mount Road.
Perry, Mrs.	...	Brooklands.
Pinto, Mr. R. H.	...	Mount Road.
Price, Lieut.-Col.	...	Woodlands.
Priestley, Miss L.	...	Wyoming.

R

Ranking, Mrs. and Miss W.	...	Tecoma.
Rayney, Mrs. J.	...	Blair Athol.
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Robinson, Mrs.	...	Belmont.
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Rogers, Miss D.	...	Woodlands.
Rowsell, Mrs	...	Blair Athol.

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Tewhig, Mr. and Mrs.	...	Mt. Pleasant.
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Thompson, Miss N.	...	Erin Cottage.
Thompson, Mr., Mrs. and Misses	...	Nenagh.
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Tims, Mr. and Mrs. A.	...	Mt. Pleasant.
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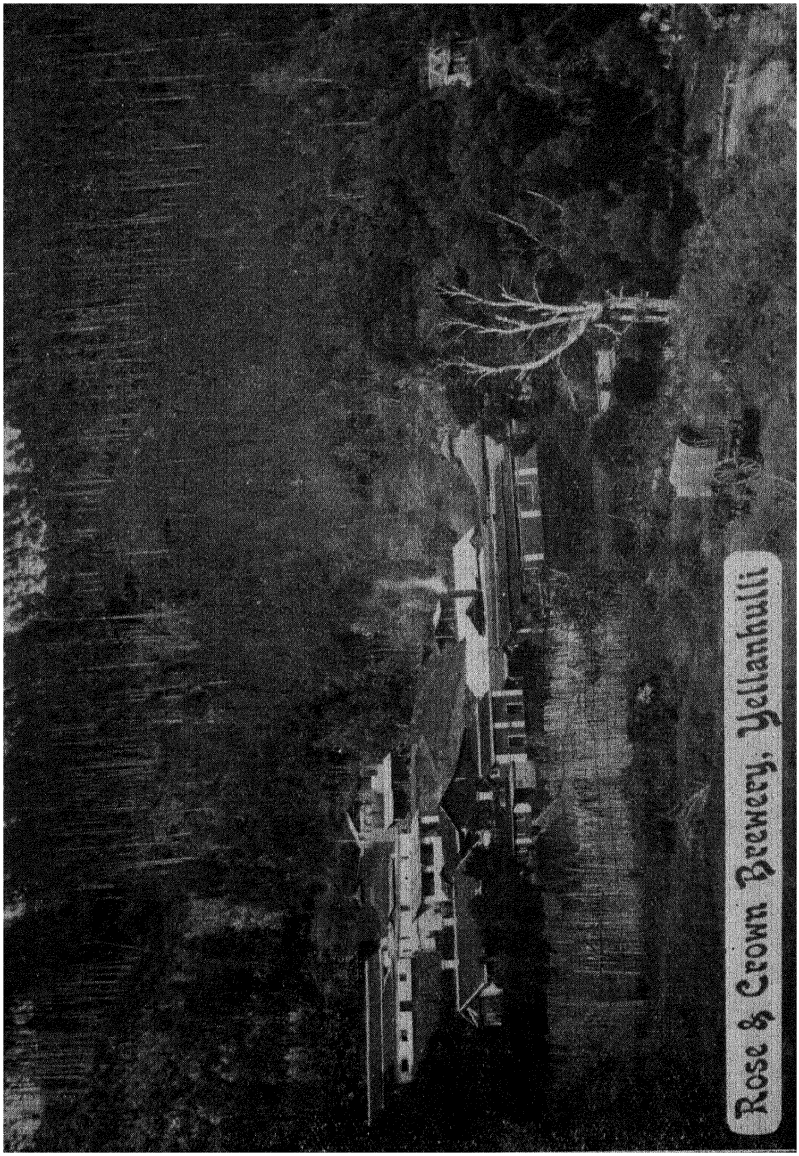
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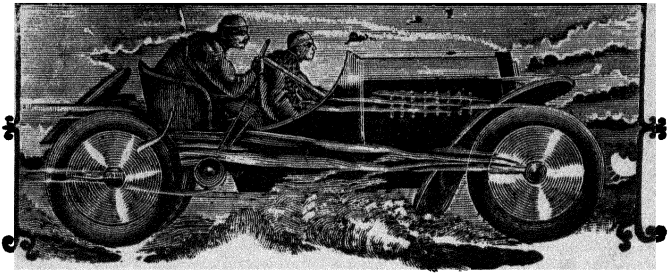
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Brock, Mrs. F. M.	...	Donington.
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Burnett, Mrs.	...	Hope Lodge.

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Cherry, Mr. K. M.	...	Longwood.
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Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Sydenham E.	...	Rob Roy.
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Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. D. and Miss	...	Longwood.
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Dawes, Mr. F.	...	L. F. Office.
Deane, Mr. and Mrs. W.	...	Bean Voir.
Dunning, Mr. G. E., Mrs. and Misses	...	Nitonette.

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2nd Lt. H. H. Wiles, *Danger Building Officer.*
Major P. Power, R.A.M.C. *Officer in Medical Charge.*
Capt. T. Baldry, I.S.M.D., *Assistant Surgeon in Sub-Medical Charge.*
Capt. J. Duggan, *Commissary.*
Dr. N. L. Sheldon, Ph. D., F.I.C., *Manager and Chemist.*
J. H. Hull, M.I.M.E , A.M.I.E.E., *Engineering Manager.*
L. Leigh Smith, M.A., F.I.C., *Chemist.*
G. S. Butler, B.A. (Oxon) A.I.C. *Do.*
Dr. C. E. McKenzie, Ph. D. *Do.*
J. C. Bain, *Chief Foreman Plumber.*
Lt. J. H. Allen, *Head Overseer, Cordite.*
Condr. G. J. P. Hanlon, *Head Overseer, Stores.*
Condr. J. Bennett, *Overseer, Cordite.*
Condr. H. Ward, *Overseer, Stores.*
Condr. E. Davies, *Overseer.*
Sub-Condr. J. H. Squires, *Assistant Overseer, Central Section.*
Staff Sergt. C. H. Hemming, *1st Class Soldier Mechanic.*
Sergt. T. Fallon, *Do.*
Sub-Condr. H. Jefferies, *Assistant Overseer, Stores.*
Staff Sergt. W. E. Hooper, *1st Class Soldier Mechanic.*
,, Sergt. E. H. Beach, *Do.*
,, Sergt. J. M. Kirkby, *Do.*
,, Sergt. J. Kelly, *Do.*
,, Sergt. J. Blacker, *Do.*
R. Price, A.M.I.M.E., *Mechanical Engineer.*
W. L. C. Bain, *Foreman Plumber.*

A Barrett, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.C.E., *Assistant Electrical Engineer.*
F. Fraser, *Foreman, Acid.*
L. W. Pryor, *Foreman, Guncotton.*
R. C. Derbridge, *Foreman, Nitroglycerine.*
W. Sutton, *Foreman, Plumber.*
E. V. Adams, *Assistant Foreman, Acid.*
E. H. Chaplin, *Do.*
E. Bardell, *Do.*
A. J. Knowler, *Assistant Foreman, Guncotton.*
E. J. Berry, *Assistant Foreman, Nitroglycerine.*
A. A. Dykes, *Do.* *do.*
F. Bardell, *Leading Hand.*
H. A. Chaplin. *Do.*
A. Bardell, *Do.*
W. Springham, *Do.*
A. E. Garner. *Do.*
A. Fitzgerald, *Indian service mechanic.*
W. G. Pethard, *Do.*
J. Clements, *Do.*
A. E. Rittman, *Do.*
A. H. Say, *Do.*

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H. W. Arbuckle, A.M.I.E.E., *Assistant Electrical Engineer.*
L. Henshaw, *Do.*
E. B. Barrett, *Do.*

OFFICE STAFF

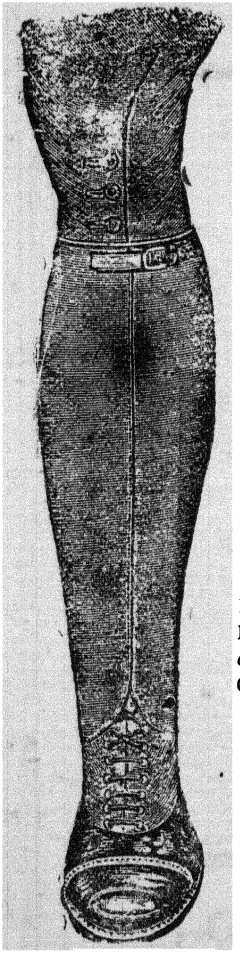
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T. T. Srinivasalu Naidu, *Second Clerk.*
C. Kuppuswami Mudaliar, *Pay Clerk.*

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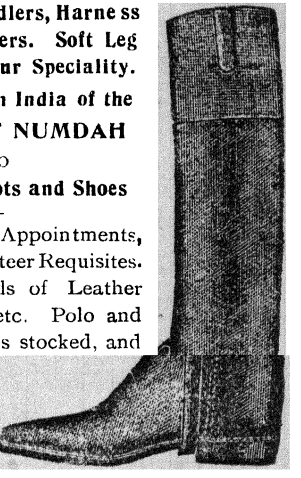
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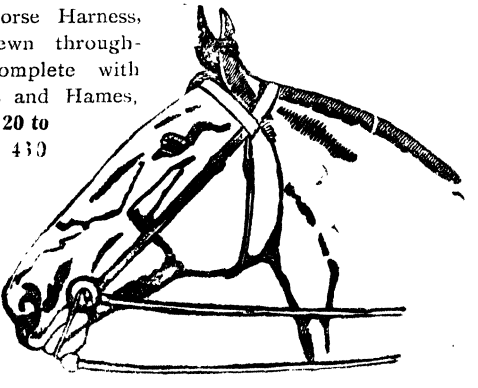
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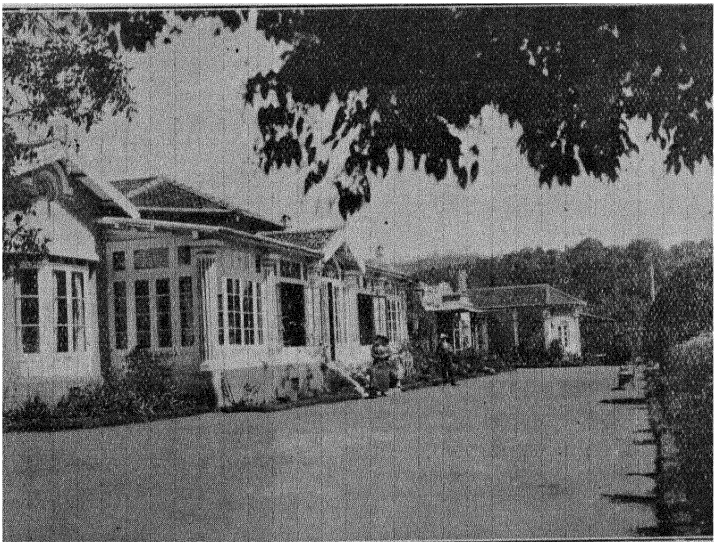
PLANTER'S DIRECTORY

Planter	Estate	Post Office
Abraham, P. A. ...	Elkhill ...	Springfield.
Aird, John ...	Glenevans ...	Guynd.
	Guernsey ...	Coonoor.
Andrews, C. P. ...	Sommerdale ...	Ootacamund.
Arbuthnot, R. ...	Goadby ...	Naduvattam.
Archer, E. H. ...	Northbrook ...	Nellacotta.
Bake, R. ...	Colacambay ...	Kullakambay.
Barclay, C. B. ...	Ebenaad ...	Ootacamund.
	Denaad ...	Kullakambay.
	Seegor ...	Ootacamund.
Bastian, S. I. ...	Dunsandle ...	,,
Beaver, P. L. D. ...	Sholarock ...	Katary.
	Little Ireland ...	Coonoor.
Besset, J. C. ...	Mayfield ...	Nellacotta.
Binney, H. C. ...	Briarley ...	Coonoor.
Bisset, E. F. ...	Clifton ...	,,
	Avondale ...	,,
Blackstone, H. ...	Elms ...	,,
Brant, C. G. ...	Pickings ...	Ootacamund.
Brown, G. F. ...	Kinoll ...	Coonoor.
Browne, S. C. ...	Nonsuch ...	,,
	Upper Droog ...	,,
	Shundakari ...	Hulical.
	Mayfield ...	Katary.
Brown, T. ...	Carolina ...	Coonoor.
Burrows, R. ...	Kurumberbetta ...	Ootacamund.
Campbell Gompertz, R.E.	Cullukoorai ...	Kotagiri.
Cherry, W. A. ...	Kodanaad ...	,,
Church, G. W. ...	Needary ...	Kil Kundah.
Cockburn, D. J. D. ...	Crofton ...	Tattapullam.
	Burnside ...	Kotagiri.
	Longwood ...	,,
Cockburn, F. ...	Deepdale ...	,,
Cockburn, F. M. ...	Herian Hutty ...	,,
	Hope Hill ...	,,
Cockburn, Mrs. E. M. ...	Bariadi ...	,,
Collins, H. ...	Red Hill ...	Ootacamund.
	Emerald Valley ...	The Kundah Hill.
Cosens, J. D. ...	Oolicut ...	Kil Kundah.
	Thiashola ...	,,
	Carrington ...	,,
Coshan, L. A. ...	Lovehill ...	Tattapullam.
Cunningham, F. C. ...	Northernhay ...	Masanagudi.
Dandison, A. S. ...	Pembroke ...	Kullakambay.
	Carshalton ...	,,
D'Courcy, W. S. ...	Belle Vue ...	Naduvattam.
Deane. ...	Liddlesdale ...	Guy's Nest.
	Kaiser-i-hind ...	Kil Kotagiri.

Planter	Estate	Post Office
Deane, W. ...	Clyffe ...	Kotagiri.
	Glenmore ...	Coonoor.
	Corneillon ...	Kil Kotagiri.
	Pomanoo ...	,,
Downing, A. K. W. ...	Frithhall ...	Katary.
	Pilloor ...	Coonoor.
	Tiger Lodge ...	Katary.
	Billimalai ...	Hulical.
D'Silva, M. A. ...	Brooklands ...	Coonoor.
	Springfield ...	,,
D'Souza, A. W. ...	Sussex ...	Nellacotta.
Egan, Lumsden C. ...	Goonjara ...	Kil Kotagiri.
	Kengarai ...	,,
	Kotada ...	,,
	Woodroffe ...	,,
Ekersoll, Mrs. ...	Annaikattie ...	Tattapullam.
Elkington, D. ...	Upper Droog ...	Coonoor.
	Ibex Lodge ...	,,
Evezard, A. C. ...	Kairbetta ...	Kotagiri.
Findlay, J. G. ...	Okanada ...	Kil Kundah.
	Dundanorai ...	Coonoor.
	Oriamacumbay ...	,,
Fletcher, F. W. F. ...	Gadbrook ...	Nellacotta.
	Rockwood ...	,,
Gerrard, E. F. H. ...	Terramia ...	Kullakambay.
Gifford, H. H. ...	Gavipara ...	Gudalur.
Gifford, W. J. ...	Terrace ...	Naduvattam.
Grey, N. ...	Tudor Valley ...	Kullakambay.
	Manaar ...	,,
	Lower Droog ...	Coonoor.
	Chengal ...	,,
Groves, F. W. ...	Baragarda ...	Kotagiri.
Groves, A. N. ...	Terowie ...	Coonoor.
	Singara ...	,,
Groves, R. N. C. ...	Kendonie ...	Kotagiri.
	Curzon ...	,,
Guard, P. ...	Cherangolle ...	Cherambaddy.
	Chetty Toda ...	,,
Hall, T. W. ...	Mountain Glen ...	Kotagiri.
Harding, Pascoe J. ...	Woodlands ...	Kullakambay.
Harper, V. K. J. ...	Craigmore ...	Katary.
Harrison, C. ...	Denaad ...	Kil Kotagiri.
Harrison, T. ...	Teedakaad ...	,,
Hayne, W. C. ...	Hallashana ...	Kullakambay.
Henzie, J. C. ...	Sultana ...	,,
Herclots, J. G. C. ...	Benhope ...	Coonoor.
Hercus, Chalmers ...	Glendale ...	,,
Hewett, H. M. ...	Goongara ...	Donnington.
	Kennahutty ...	,,
	Tattapullam ...	,,
Hodgson, H. P. ...	Whitbeck ...	Kil Kundah.
	Woodleigh ...	,,

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Planter	Estate	Post Office
Hunt, Thos. ...	Mullaisenguda ...	Ootacamund.
Jennings, C. W. F. ...	Dodabetta ...	,,
	Sliev Mor Dairy Farm...	,,
Johnston, W. C. ...	Avenue ...	Kotagiri.
Kay, P. A. ...	Hardathooray ...	,,
Keith West ...	Panchoora ...	Nellacotta.
Kenna, T. J. ...	Dunhutty ...	Kotagiri.
	Fairfield ...	,,
	Warwick ...	,,
	Tullochard ...	,,
Kindersley, R. L.	Westbury ...	Ootacamund.
Kinloch, A. M. ...	Clyffce ...	Kil Kotagiri.
Lake, L. A. ...	Leighwood ...	Masanagudi.
	Bellicul ...	,,
Lechler, F. G. ...	Madanaad ...	Kotagiri.
Lillywick, E. ...	Golesland ...	Cherambaddy.
Limouzin, E. E. ...	Dunsandle ...	Ootacamund.
Mackinley, W. ...	Wentworth ...	Cherambaddy
Mathews, M. M. N. ...	Hallacaray ...	Springfield.
	Dolphin ...	,,
Marden, O. W. ...	Kinnacoorie ...	Kil Kotagiri.
	Rocky Glen ...	,,
Mendonce, J. P. W. ...	Hope ...	Guynd.
Minchin, J. W. ...	Periamota ...	Gudalur.
Mitcheson, P. E. G. ...	Munjoor ...	Coonoor.
Moir, W. W. ...	Goodannie ...	Kotagiri.
	Morvahulla ...	,,
	Barragada ...	,,
Murray, J. T. ...	Woodlees ...	,,
	Kairbetta ...	,,
Nicholson, A. G. ...	Glenburn ...	Tattapullam.
Nicolls, J. S. ...	Devarshola ...	Devarshola.
	Herronsgate ...	Nellacotta.
	Periashola ...	Seaforth.
	Woodbriar ...	Devarshola.
	Barwood ...	Guynd.
Oakes, G. ...	Sophia ...	Ootacamund.
Oakley, Mrs. ...	Springhead ...	Coonoor.
Ottor, A. M. B. ...	Lovedale ...	Ootacamund.
	Craigmore ...	,,
Pereira, J. C. ...	Liddlesdale ...	Naduvattam.
Pigott, A. R. ...	Seaforth ...	Seaforth.
	Yellai Mullai ...	,,
	Devon ...	Nellacotta.
Platel, A. E. ...	Varady Mullai ...	Coimbatore.
Reilly, P. F. ...	Prospect ...	Kil Kotagiri.
	Waterfall ...	Ootacamund.
Richtor, A. E. ...	Cleveland ...	Coonoor.
Rogers, L. A. Gerrard ...	Adderly ...	,,
	Glenburnie ...	,,
	Moutre ...	,,

Planter	Estate	Post Office
Rowson, W. S. ...	Eastwood ...	Naduvattam.
	Glenmorgan ...	Pykara.
	Mount Gordon ...	,,
Rutter, G. A. ...	Riverside ...	Naduvattam.
	Beddington ...	,,
	Stanley ...	,,
	Prospect ...	,,
	Ossington ...	,,
	Pykara Falls ...	,,
	Greenway ...	,,
Samuel, E. M. ...	Tulloes ...	Guynd.
Sheldrick, H. W. ...	Beechwood ...	Nellacotta.
Sinclair, Mrs. ...	Umbillu Mullai ...	Seaforth.
Smith ...	Bellevue ...	,,
Smith, R. N. ...	Suffolk ...	Guynd.
Stanes, N. J. ...	Sutton ...	Kullakambay.
	Lousiana ...	,,
	Hill Grove ...	Coonoor.
Sylk, C. ...	Susan ...	Nellacotta.
Thornhill, Mrs. C. ...	Niton ...	Kotagiri.
Trinder, J. W. ...	Kotacul ...	Kullakambay.
	Mailoor ...	,,
Vernede, J. B. ...	Coonoor Ali ...	Kil Kotagiri.
	Mullapoor ...	,,
	Pettycombay ...	,,
	Venil ...	,,
	Boothecarry ...	,,
	Arcood ...	,,
	Rookery ...	Kotagiri.
Waldeck, T. P. ...	Oland ...	Kullacambay.
Wapshare, J. H. ...	Sandy Hills ...	Guynd.
	Ouchterloney Valley ...	,,
	Naduvattam ...	,,
	New Hope ...	,,
	Mont Rose ...	,,
	Lauriston ...	,,
	Kelly ...	,,
	Guynd ...	,,
	Helen ...	,,
	Forest Hill ...	,,
	Barham ...	,,
West, J. ...	Salada ...	Kotagiri.
Wilbraham, H. D. ...	Bellutti ...	Kil Kundah.
	Armagal ...	,,
Windle, E. G. ...	Kulliud ...	Gudalur.
	Rahamany ...	Ootacamund.
Winthrop, J. C. ...	Welbeck ...	,,
Woolley, Miss M. F. ...	Woodcote ...	Coonoor.
Wright, B. W. ...	Bitherookardu ...	Nellacotta.
	Swindlecote ...	,,
	Hungerford ...	Ootacamund.

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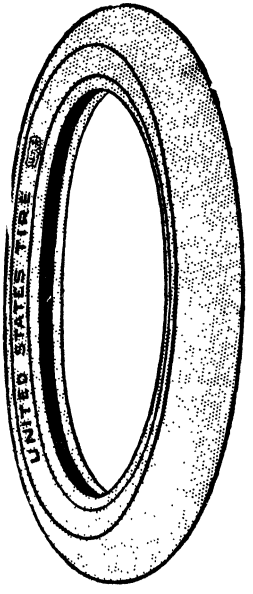
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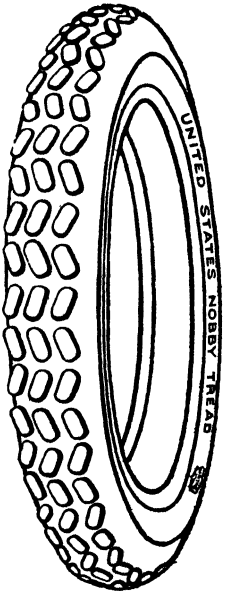
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ADDERLY.—P.O. Coonoor, area 450 acres, under cultivation 373 acres. Elevation 5,750 ft., Coffee and Rubber. *Proprs* —Nilgiri Plantations Co. *Mangr.*—L. A. Gerrard Rogers.

AHALIA.—P.O. Gudalur, area 20 acres, under cultivation 20 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Native. *Mangr.*—Owner.

ALICIA.—P.O. Kateri, area 180 acres, under cultivation 39 acres. Elevation 5,500 ft., Coffee, Cinchona. *Propr.*—Mulraj Khatao. *Mangr.*—Native.

ANNAIKATTIE.—P.O. Tattapullum, area 40 acres, under cultivation 35 acres. Elevation 3,800 ft., Coffee. *Mangng.* *Proprss.*—Mrs. Ekersoll.

ANNEXATION.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 220 acres, under cultivation 70 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Native. *Mangr.*—Owner.

ARCOOD.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 370 acres, under cultivation 150 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—Nilgiri Plantations Co. *Mangr.*—J. B. Vernede.

ARIOOR.—P.O. Tattapullum, area 20 acres, under cultivation 20 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Rungiah Gownden. *Mangr.*—Native.

ARMAGAL.—P.O. Kil-Kundah, area 85 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft., Cinchona. *Propr.*—H. D. Wilbraham. *Mangr.*—Owner.

ATTAKUL.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 79 acres, under cultivation 79 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft., Tea. *Propr.*—Native. *Mangr.*—Owner.

AVENUE, THE.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 40 acres, under cultivation 20 acres. Elevation 6,300 ft., Tea, Coffee. *Propr.*—W.C. Johnstone. *Mangr.*—Owner.

AVOCA.—P.O. Coonoor, area 200 acres, under cultivation 80 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft., Tea. *Propr.*—Nilgiri Plantation Co. *Mangng. Agents.*—T. Stanes & Co., Ltd.

AVONDALE.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 446 acres, under cultivation 79 acres. Elevation 3,800 ft., Coffee, Cinchona. *Propr.*—East Indian Tea and Produce Co., Ltd. *Mangr.*—E. F. Bissett.

BALMADIES.—P.O. Guynd, area 422 acres, under cultivation 330 acres. Elevation 4,800 ft., Coffee, Cinchona. *Propr.*—Nilgiri Plantation Co. *Agents.*—T. Stanes & Co., Ltd.

BARAGARDA.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 75 acres, under cultivation 50 acres. Elevation 5,400 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—F. W. & A. N. Groves. *Mangr.*—W. W. Moir.

BARHAM.—P.O. Guynd, area 340 acres, under cultivation 270 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft., Coffee, Cinchona. *Proprs.*—Ouchterlony Trustees. *Mangr.*—J. H. Wapshare.

BARIADI.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 180 acres, under cultivation 50 acres. Elevation 4,700 ft., Coffee and Tea. *Proprss.*—Mrs. E. M. Cockburn. *Mangr.*—D. J. D. Cockburn.

BARWOOD.—P.O. Guynd, area 307 acres, under cultivation 266 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft., Tea. *Proprs.*—H. L. & H. S. Andrews & Co. *Mangr.*—J. S. Nicolls.

BAYGOODU.—P.O. Kartairy, area 20 acres, under cultivation 20 acres. Elevation 5,400 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Native. *Mangr.*—Owner.

BEAR HILL.—P.O. Kullakamby, area 80 acres, under cultivation 40 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Native. *Mangr.*—Owner.

BEDDINGTON.—P.O. Pykara, Seaforth Plantation Co., Ltd. Elevation 5,500 ft., Tea.

BEECHWOOD.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 293 acres, under cultivation 45 acres. Elevation 3,750 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—H. W. Sheldrick. *Mangr.*—Owner.

BELLE VUE.—P.O. Naduvatum, area 620 acres, under cultivation 600 acres. Elevation 7,200 ft., Tea, Cinchona. *Propr.*—W. B. D'Courcy. *Mangr.*—A. Smith.

BELLUTTI.—P.O. Kil-Kundah, area 220 acres, under cultivation 142 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee, Cinchona. *Proprs.*—H. D. Wibraham. *Mangr.*—Owner.

BELMONT.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 60 acres, under cultivation 41 acres. Elevation 6,150 ft., Cinchona, Coffee.

BENHOPE.—P.O. Coonoor, area 180 acres, under cultivation 155 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—J. G. C. Herclots. *Mangr.*—W. Rhodes James.

BILICUL.—Kalhutty, area 110 acres, under cultivation 90 acres Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee, Tea and Pepper. *Proprs.*—A. R. Hajee Fakeer Mahomed Sait and Sons. *Mangr.*—L. F. Lake.

BILLIMALAI.—Hulicul, near Coonoor, 220 acres, *Propr.*—A. K. W. Downing.

BITHEROOKADU.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 413 acres, under cultivation 142 acres. Elevation 3,200 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—W. Barton Wright. *Mangr.*—Owner.

BOOTHECARY.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 350 acres, under cultivation 55 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft.. Coffee. *Propr.*—J. T. Temple-Wilson. *Mangr.*—J.B. Vernede. *Secy.*—C. H. Brock.

BROOKLAND.—P.O. Coonoor, area 151 acres, under cultivation 75 acres. Elevation 5,500 ft., Tea. *Propr.*—Nilgiri Plantations Co. *Mangr.*—M. A. d'Silva.

BUMBLAYCOMBAY.—P.O. Coonoor, area 28 acres, under cultivation 20 acres. Elevation 3,502 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Native. *Mangr.*—Owner.

BURLIAR.—P.O. Coonoor, area 275 acres, under cultivation 250 acres. Elevation 3,300 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Meanjee Sait. *Mangr.*—Native.

BURNSIDE.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 90 acres, under cultivation 60 acres. Elevation 5,400 ft., Tea and Coffee. *Proprs.*—Mrs. E. M. Cockburn. *Mangr.*—D. J. D. Cockburn.

BYGAHONEY.—P.O. Tattapullum, area 140 acres, under cultivation 30 acres. Elevation 5,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Meera Sahib Rowther. *Mangr.*—Native.

CABERFEIGH.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 35 acres, under cultivation 20 acres. Elevation 6,300 ft., Tea. *Propr.*—R. M. Galloway, *Mangr.*—Native. *Secy*—Miss L. Norfor.

CAIRNHILL.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 86 acres, under cultivation 86 acres. Elevation 7,000 ft., Cinchona. *Propr.*—Executors of the Will of B. Phillips.

CAROLINA.—P.O. Coonoor, area 217 acres, under cultivation 167 acres. Elevation 5,560 ft., Coffee, Tea and Fruit. *Propr.*—T. Brown. *Mangr.*—W.M. Brown.

CARRINGTON.—P.O. Kil-Kundah, area 137 acres, under cultivation 106 acres. Elevation 6,800 ft., Tea. *Proprs.*—Thia Sholah Estate Co., Ld. *Mangr.*—J. D. Cosens.

St. Joseph's College

COONOOR

Founded in 1890 by the late Most Rev. Dr. Bardou, the saintly and zealous Bishop of Coimbatore, this Institution is conducted under the patronage of His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Roy of Coimbatore.

The School is located in a Hill Station in the heart of the Madras Presidency—a hill station which is unrivalled in Southern India for salubrity of climate and beauty of scenery. The school is within fifteen minutes' walk of Coonoor and within seven minutes' walk of Wellington Railway Stations, respectively. The mean annual temperature is about 65°; the climate is milder than that of Ootacamund and on the whole an ideal one for school-going children of all constitutions—even the most delicate.

The buildings, which have been specially erected for educational purposes, occupy one of the most picturesque positions in Coonoor and stand on the open crest of a hill 6,000 feet above mean sea-level, whence a magnificent panorama of Nilgiri mountain scenery can be obtained. The school thus possesses all the advantages that hill schools claim over those on the plains, particularly in the tropics.

The Institution is under the care of the Brothers of Saint Patrick from Ireland, whose sole aim in life, after their own sanctification, is the education and training of youth; parents have, consequently, every assurance that their children's dearest and best interests are in safe keeping.

While the object of the Institution is to afford Catholic boys a sound religious, moral, and literary education, the religious principles of non-Catholic children are not interfered with. To ensure closer surveillance and better discipline they are required to attend all the common exercises, religious instruction excepted. Every endeavour is made to train pupils to become good and upright members of society.

The course of studies embraces the following :—

I. All the standards of the European School Code including the High School.

II. The entrance examinations to Special Departments, viz. :—Roorkee, Upper Subordinate, Second Grade—Subordinate Accounts Branch, P.W.D.—Permanent Way Inspectors' Assistants, Engineering Departments, M. and S.M. and S.I. Railways—Signalling Branch, Indian Telegraphs—Military Assistant Surgeon Branch, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Throughout the entire school course an anxious interest is taken to further the wishes of parents and to direct each boy towards the attainment of that position in life for which he is intended.

Students eligible to be Cadets are expected to join the company attached to the Institution. Every effort is made to further the efficiency of the Cadets. Apart from the training which the Cadets receive, every boy in the Institution is taken through a course of Swedish Drill and kindred physical exercises under a fully qualified instructor. Thus no opportunity to promote the healthy development and physical culture of the children is lost sight of.

On the 18th June, 1912, a new wing, added to the Institution at a cost of Rs. 25,000, was opened. This long looked-for extension comprises two stories—an upper one consisting of a dormitory, wash room, and other conveniences for first class boarders ; and a lower one consisting of a refectory and class rooms.

The health and comfort of the boys in all departments are objects of special care. The study halls, class rooms, and dormitories are spacious and well ventilated ; the boys receive four meals a day ; the food is plentiful, wholesome, and well prepared, and the water supply is excellent.

School life is rendered as much like home as possible. The younger children are under the care of an experienced European Matron, and the Civil Surgeon of the station is specially engaged to look after the health of the Institution.

Parents are duly informed of the health, progress, and conduct of their children once a month, immediately on receipt of the monthly fees.

Outdoor games are encouraged and ample provision is made for recreation.

CARSHALTON.—P.O. Kullakumbay, area 180 acres, under cultivation 55 acres. Elevation 5,300 feet., Coffee and Tea. *Propr.*—A. S. Dandison. *Mangr.*—Owner.

CATHERINE'S FALL.—P. O. Coonoor, area 15 acres, under cultivation 15 acres. Elevation 4,800 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—Trustees of the late C. Akilandyer. *Mangr.*—Native.

CEDARS.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 192 acres, under cultivation 50 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Native. *Mangr.*—Owner.

CHANCERY.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 65 acres, under cultivation 50 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Native. *Mangr.*—Owner.

CHELMSFORD.—P.O. Mettupalayam, area 40 acres, under cultivation 40 acres. Elevation 1,200 ft., Coffee. *Propr*—Native. *Mangr.*—Owner.

CHENGAL.—P.O. Coonoor, area 192 acres, under cultivation 150 acres. Elevation 4,300 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Mrs. Lindsay. *Mangr.*—N. Grey.

CHERANGOLLE.—P.O. Cherambaddy, area 55 acres, under cultivation 55 acres. Elevation 3,000 ft., Cinchona. *Propr.*—P. Guard. *Mangr.*—Owner.

CHETTY TODA.—P.O. Cherambaddy, area 80 acres, under cultivation 45 acres. Elevation 2,900 ft., Coffee, Cinchona. *Propr.*—T. Hallen & Co. *Mangr.*—P. Guard.

CHIC MOYAR.—P.O. Gudalur, area 655 acres, under cultivation 55 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee, Tea and Rubber. *Proprs.*—A. R. Hajee Fakeer Mahomed Sait and Sons.

CLEVELAND.—P O. Coonoor, area 60 acres, under cultivation 60 acres. Elevation 5,800 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—A. F. Richtor. *Mangr.*—Owner.

CLIFTON.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 352 acres, under cultivation 52 acres. Elevation 3,800 ft., Coffee, Cinchona. *Proprs.*—E. I. T. P. Co., Ltd. E. F. Bisset.

CLOUDS REST.—P.O. Gudalur, area 160 acres, under cultivation 100 acres. Elevation 3,400 ft., Coffee, Tea and Rubber. *Proprs.*—A. R. Hajee Fakeer Mahomed Sait and Sons.

CLOVELLY.—P.O. Tattapullum, area 153 acres, under cultivation 80 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee and Rubber. *Proprs.*—T. Stanes & Co., Ltd.

CLYFFE.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 185 acres, under cultivation 100 acres. Elevation 4,400 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—E. R. Kindersley. *Mangr.*—W. C. Deane.

COLACUMBAY.—P.O. Kullakambay, area 304 acres, under cultivation 230 acres. Elevation 500 ft., Coffee and Tea. *Proprs.*—Nilgiri Plantations Co. *Mangr.*—R. Bake.

COONOOR-ALI.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 250 acres, under cultivation 125 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—James Stanes and J. B. Vernede, *Mangr.*—J. B. Vernede.

COORAMBADDY.—P.O. Coonoor, area 40 acres, under cultivation 40 acres. Elevation 5,500 ft , Coffee. *Propr.*—Meanjee Sait. *Mangr.*—Native.

CORNEILON.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 170 acres, under cultivation 100 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—W. Deane. *Mangr.*—Owner.

CRAIGMORE.—P.O. Kullakambay, area 850 acres, under cultivation 450 acres. Elevation 5,500 ft., Tea. *Proprs.*—Kullakumbai Nilgiris Tea Estates, Ld. *Mangr.*—Kennedy J. Harper.

CROFTON.—P.O. Tattapullum, area 144 acres, under cultivation 40 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft., Coffee. *Proprss.*—Mrs. H. L. Griffith. *Mangr.*—Bayly and Brock.

CULLOOCORAY.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 420 acres, under cultivation 110 acres. Elevation 5,400 ft., Tea. *Proprs.*—R. E. Campbell-Gompertz and others. *Mangr.*—R. E. Campbell-Gompertz.

CULLOOR.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 70 acres, under cultivation 70 acres. Elevation 3,800 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—Hajee Ismail Sait & Bros. *Mangr.*—Native.

CULLOOR.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 100 acres, under cultivation 60 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—A. R. Hajee Fakeer Mahomed Sait & Sons.

CURZON.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 587·96 acres, under cultivation 293 acres. Elevation 6,100 ft., Tea and Coffee. *Proprs.*—Trustees of the late Mr. R. G. Hill. *Mangr.*—R. N. C. Grove.

CUEROO.—P.O. Gudalur, area 187 acres, under cultivation 93 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Aboo Mahomed Sait. *Mangr.*—Native.

DAVAMULLAI.—P.O. Gudalur, area 100 acres, under cultivation 150 acres. Elevation 400 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Kathe Sait. *Mangr.*—Native.

DAVERASHOLA.—P.O. Daverashola, area 2,388 acres, under cultivation 568 acres. Elevation 3,300 ft., Tea. *Proprs.*—H. P. Hodgson, H. D. Wilbraham and P. W. Church *Mangr.*—J. S. Nicolls.

DEEPDALE.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 270 acres, under cultivation 150 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee and Tea. *Propr.*—F. Cockburn. *Mangr.*—Owner.

DENAAD.—P.O. Kullakambay, area 112 acres, under cultivation 30 acres. Elevation 5,400 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—J. B. Barclay. *Mangr.*—Owner.

DENAAD.—P.O. Kullakambay, area 112 acres, under cultivation 30 acres. Elevation 5,430 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—J. B. Barclay. *Mangr.*—Owner.

DENAAD.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 93 acres, under cultivation 40 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—C. Harrison. *Mangr*—Owner.

DEVASHOLA.—P.O. Kateri, area 700 acres, under cultivation 400 acres. Elevation 6,500 ft., Tea and Coffee, Cinchona. *Proprs*—A. R. Hajee Fakeer Mahomed Sait & Sons.

DEVON.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 600 acres, under cultivation 130 acres. Elevation 3,600 ft., Coffee. *Propr*—A. R. Pigott. *Mangr.*—Owner.

DODABETTA.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 150 acres, under cultivation 100 acres. Elevation 7,400 ft., Tea, Cinchona. *Propr.*—C. W. F. Jennings.

DODA MOYAR.—P.O. Gudalur, area 662 acres, under cultivation 62 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee, Tea and Rubber. *Proprs.*—A. R. Hajee Fakeer Sait & Sons.

DOLPHIN.—P O. Coonoor, area 120 acres, under cultivation 120 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee and Camphor. *Proprs.*—Indian Peninsular Rubber and Tea Estates Co., Ltd. *Mangr.*—M. N. Mathews.

DROOG (UPPER).—P.O. Coonoor, area 354 acres, under cultivation 130 acres. Elevation 5,800 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—L. L. Porter.

DROOG (LOWER).—P.O. Coonoor, area 746 acres, under cultivation 106 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—A. W. Brodie and others. *Mangr.*—N. Grey.

DUNBANORAI.—P.O. Coonoor, area 80 acres, under cultivation 35 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—J. G. Findlay. *Mangr.*—Owner.

DUNHUTTY.—P.O. Tattapullum, area 43 acres, under cultivation 42 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—Bayly and Brock. *Mangr.*—Owners.

DUNSANDLE TEA.—P.O. Ootacamund; area 250 acres, under cultivation 165 acres. Elevation 7,000 ft. *Agents Propr.*—E. E. Limouzin.

EASTWOOD.—P.O. Naduvatum, area 45 acres, under cultivation 45 acres. Elevation 6,500 ft., Cinchona. *Propr.*—H. C. Stewart. *Mangr.*—W. Rowson.

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	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Orange Pekoe per lb.	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	2
Flowery Pekoe ,,	0	14	0	15	1	0	1	1
Broken Pekoe ,,	0	12	0	13	0	14	0	15
Pekoe Souchong ,,	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	14
Congou ,,	0	9	0	10	0	11	0	12
Dust ,,	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	13
Family Mixture ,,	0	11	0	12	0	13	0	14
Golden Orange Pekoe No. 2 ,,	1	6	1	7	1	8	1	8
Golden Orange Pekoe No. 1 ,,	3	6	3	7	3	8	3	8
Imperial Green ,,	1	6	1	7	1	8	1	8
Unassorted Tea ,,	0	13	0	14	0	15	1	0

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5-lb. tin do. do. United Kingdom, Rs. 8-5-0

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For orders of 200 lbs. & over, at 8 As. per lb. Net
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Do. 50 ,, 11 ,,
Do. 50 ,, & under 13 ,,
} *Plus* cost of Tea

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Terms.—CASH with order, or Rail Receipt per V.P. Post.

Discounts.—5% on orders for 50-lbs. and upwards.
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EBENAAD.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 100 acres, under cultivation 75 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—C. Barclay. *Mangr.*—Owner.

ELMS.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 297 acres, under cultivation 90 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—H. Blackstone. *Mangr.*—Owner.

EMERALD VALLEY.—The Kundah Hills, P.O. Ootacamund, area 248 acres, under cultivation 150 acres. Elevation 7,500 ft., Tea. *Proprs.*—Emerald Valley Estate Co., Ltd. *Mangr.*—H. Collins.

FAIRFIELD.—P.O. Tattapullum, area 65 acres, under cultivation 65 acres. Elevation 3,400 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—T. J. Kenna. *Mangr.*—Owner.

FATHERALLUM.—P.O. Mettupalaiyam, area 25 acres, under cultivation 25 acres. Elevation 2,800 ft. *Proprs.*—Fakir Mahomed Sait & Sons. *Mangr.*—Native.

FERNDALE.—P.O. Tattapullum, area 148 acres, under cultivation 90 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Native. *Mangr.*—Native.

FOREST HILL.—P.O. Guynd, area 140 acres, under cultivation 121 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft., Coffee, Cinchona. *Proprs.*—Ouchterlony Valley Trust. *Mangr.*—J. H. Wapshare.

FRITH HALL.—P.O. Kateri, area 450 acres, under cultivation 200 acres. Elevation 5,800 ft., Tea. *Propr.*—A. K. W. Downing. *Mangr.*—Owner.

GADBROOK.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 150 acres, under cultivation 90 acres. Elevation 3,800 ft., Pepper. *Propr.*—F. W. F. Fletcher. *Mangr.*—Owner.

GAVIPARA.—P.O. Gudalur, area 240 acres, under cultivation 50 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—G. H. & H. H. Gifford. *Mangrs.*—Owners.

GLENBURN.—P.O. Tattapullum, area 380 acres, under cultivation 370 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—Indian Cotton, Rubber and Coffee Co., Ltd. *Mangr.* A. G. Nicholson.

GLENBURNIE.—P.O. Coonoor, area 150 acres, under cultivation 115 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee and Tea. *Proprs.*—Nilgiri Plantations Co. *Mangr.*—L. A. Rogers.

GLENDALE.—P.O. Coonoor, area 384 acres, under cultivation 195 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft., Tea. *Proprs.*—Nilgiri Plantations Co. *Mangr.*—Chalmers Hercus.

GLENCAIRNE.—P.O. Kalhutty, area 65 acres, under cultivation 80 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft. *Proprs.*—A. R. Hajee Fakeer Mahomed Sait & Sons.

GLEN MORGAN.—P.O. Pykara, area 314 acres, under cultivation 125 acres. Elevation 6,600 ft., Tea. *Proprs.*—Rowson & Sons.—*Mangr.*—W. S. Rowson.

GLENMORE.—P.O. Coonoor, area 514 acres, under cultivation 370 acres. Elevation 5,200 ft., Coffee & Tea. *Proprs.*—Glenmore Tea Co., Ld. *Mangr.*—*Mng. Dr.* W. Deane, *Supt.*—W. C. Fuller, *Asst.*—L. Chenniah.

GLENVANS.—P.O. Guynd, area 1,200 acres, under cultivation 410 acres. Elevation 4,200 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—Glenvans Estate Co., Ltd. *Mangr.*—J. Aird.

GOADBY HALL.—P.O. Naduvatum, area 144 acres, under cultivation 80 acres. Elevation 6,500 ft., Cinchona. *Propr.*—R. Arbuthnot. *Mangr.*—Owner.

GOLESLAND.—P.O. Cherambaddy, area 210 acres, under cultivation 40 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—E. Lillywick. *Mangr.*—Owner.

GOODANIE.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 200 acres, under cultivation 90 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee, Cinchona. *Proprs.*—Mrs. O. K. McCallum. *Mangr.*—W. W. Moir.

GOONJARA.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 125 acres, under cultivation 80 acres. Elevation 4,900 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—Messrs. Bayly & Brock, Ltd. *Mangr.*—A. C. Lumsden Egan.

GROVES OF BLARNEY.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 287 acres, under cultivation 40 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee, Tea, Pepper and Rubber. *Proprs.*—A. R. Hajee Fakir Mahomed Sait & Sons.

GUDALURMULLY.—P.O. Guynd, area 130 acres, under cultivation 130 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft., Coffee, Cinchona. *Proprs.*—Ouchterlony Valley Trust. *Mangr.*—B. Thimme Gowda.

GUERNSEY.—P.O. Coonoor, area 82 acres, under cultivation 54 acres. Elevation 5,900 ft., Tea. *Propr.*—J. Aird. *Mangr.*—Owner.

GUYND.—P.O. Guynd, area 837 acres, under cultivation 547 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft., Coffee, Cinchona. *Proprs.*—Ouchterlony Trustees. *Mangr.*—J.H. Wapshare.

GUYS NEST.—P.O. Nadduvattam. Elevation 6,800 ft., Tea. *Propr.*—W. B. de Courcey.

HALLASHANA.—P.O Kullakambay, area 119 acres, under cultivation 60 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft.. Tea. *Propr.*—W. C. Hayne. *Mangr.*—Owner.

HALLACARRY.—P.O. Coonoor, area 290 acres, under cultivation 288 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee and Rubber. *Proprs.*—Indian Peninsular Rubber & Tea Estates, Ltd. *Mangr.*—M. N. Mathews.

HARDATHORY.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 217 acres, under cultivation 24 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Tea and Coffee. *Proprss.*—Mrs. Kay. *Mangrs.*—P. A. and E. Kay.

HATHERAGOODOO.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 100 acres, under cultivation 62 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Doda Moodah. *Mangr.*—Owner.

HAVAKUL.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 40 acres, under cultivation 40 acres. Elevation 4,300 ft , Coffee. *Propr.*—Narain Iyer. *Mangr.*—Native.

HELEN.—P.O. Guynd, area 520 acres, under cultivation 517 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft., Coffee, Cinchona. *Proprs.*—Ouchterlony Trustees. *Mangr.*—J. H. Wapshare.

HERRONSGATE.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 333 acres, under cultivation 13½ acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—H. D. Wilbraham and others. *Mangr.*—J. S. Nicolls.

HERIAN HUTTY.—P.O. Kotagiri, under cultivation 150 acres. *Propr.*—F. M. Cockburn. *Mangr.*—Owner.

HIGHLANDS.—P.O. Coonoor, area 85 acres, under cultivation 45 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft., Tea and Coffee. *Propr.*—Native. *Mangr.*—Owner.

HILLGROVE.—P.O. Coonoor, area 326 acres, under cultivation 220 acres. Elevation 4,600 ft., Coffee, Tea and Rubber. *Proprs.*—Jas. Stanes and A. E. Ramsay. *Mangr.*—C. B. Vernede.

HOFICUL.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 15 acres, under cultivation 15 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—J. Hirria. *Mangr.*—Owner.

HOPE.—P.O. Guynd, area 382 acres, under cultivation 298 acres. Elevation 4,000. ft., Coffee and Tea. *Propr.*—Ouchterlony Trustees. *Mangr.*—J. H. Wapshare.

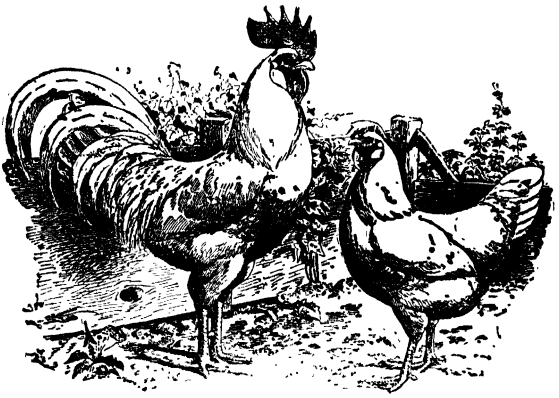
HOPE HILL.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 68 acres, under cultivation 25 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—F. M. Cockburn. *Mangr.*—Owner.

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HUNDAKARAI.—Hulical, near Coonoor, Coffee, *Propr.*—S. C. Browne.

HUNGERFORD.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 165 acres, under cultivation 40 acres. Elevation 7,200 ft., Cinchona. *Propr.*—C. Barton Wright and another. *Mangr.*—Owners.

IBEX LODGE.—P.O. Coonoor, area 160 acres, under cultivation 30 acres. Elevation 5,400 ft., Coffee and Tea. *Propr.*—D. Elkington.

INVERSNEED.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 120 acres, under cultivation 40 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft.. Coffee. *Proprs.*—Messrs. A. R. Hajee Fakir Mahomed Sait & Sons. *Mangr.*—Native

ITTIHORAY.—P.O. Tattapullm, area 77 acres, under cultivation 31 acres. Elevation 3,200 ft., Coffee *Propr.*—Native *Mangr.*—Owner

KAIRBETTA & RAJBAI.—P.O Kotagiri. area 213 acres, under cultivation 120 acres Elevation 6,000 ft., Tea. *Propr* —J. T. Murray. *Mangr.*—A. C. Everzard.

KAISER-I-HIND.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 666 acres, under cultivation 150 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft., Coffee & Rubber. *Propr.*—W. C Deane. *Mangr.*—Owner.

KAKAGOONDU.—P O Kotagiri, area 50 acres, under cultivation 50 acres, Elevation 4,000 ft., Coffee. *Proprs* —Messrs A.R. Hajee, Fakir Mahomed Sait & Sons.

KANNAHUTTY.—P.O. Tattapullum, area 100 acres. under cultivation 80 acres, Elevation 5,000 ft , Tea & Coffee. *Proprss* —Mrs L. Hatch, *Mangr.*—Bayly & Brock, Ltd.

KARTAIRY.—P.O. Kateri, area 315 acres, under cultivation 75 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Mulraj Khatao. *Mangr.*—Native.

KELLATURKUNNU.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 63 acres, under cultivation 11 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Native. *Mangr.*—Owner.

KELLY.—P.O. Guynd, area 410 acres, under cultivation 330 acres, Elevation 4,000 ft., Coffee, Tea and Cinchona *Proprs.*—Ouchterlony Trustees. *Mangr.*—J. H Wapshare

KENDONIE.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 36 acres, under cultivation 30 acres, Elevation 5,800 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—F. J. Hill. *Mangr.*—R. N. C. Grove.

KENGARAI.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 208 acres, under cultivation 70 acres. Elevation 4,850 ft., Tea & Coffee. *Propr.*—C. Lumsden Egan. *Mangr.*—Owner.

KERREA SHOLA.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 150 acres, under cultivation 60 acres. Elevation 3,700 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—B. Von Dulong.

KHUS RABAO.—P.O Gudalur, area 70 acres, uuder cultivation 70 acres, Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee and Tea. *Propr.*—Aboo Mahomed Sait. *Mangr.*—Native.

KINNACOORIE.—P.O. Kil-Kundah, area 185 acres, under cultivation 130 acres. Elevation 5,300 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—O. W Marden. *Mangr.*—Owner.

KINOLL.—P. O. Coonoor, area 93 acres, under cultivation 60 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee. *Proprss.*—Mrs. M. Brown. *Mangr.*—G. F. Brown.

KOAKURRU.—P.O. Tattapullum, area 47 acres, under cultivation 12 acres. Elevation 4,300 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Native. *Mangr.*—Owner.

KODANAAD.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 951 acres, under cultivation 367 acres. Elevation 6,600 ft., Tea and Coffee. *Propr.*—Trustees of the late T.G. Hill. *Mangr.*—W. A. Cherry.

KOLIAUTTY.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 323 acres, under cultivation 100 acres. Elevation 4,700 ft , *Propr.*—Narain Iyer. *Mangr.*—Native.

KOTAKUL.—P.O. Kullakambay, area 100 acres, under cultivation 65 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—A. S. Crum. *Mangr.*—J. W. Trinder.

KOTADA.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 242 acres, under cultivation 118 acres. Elevation 4,850 ft , Tea and Coffee *Propr.*—C. Lumsden Egan. *Mangr.*—Owner.

KOTAH HALL.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 70 acres, under cultivation 21 acres. Elevation 6,200 ft., Tea, Cinchona and Coffee. *Propr.* Col. Hutchins. *Mangr.*—Miss L. Norfor.

KULHUTTY.—P O. Kulhutty, area 110 acres, under cultivation 150 acres Elevation 5,400 ft., Coffee. *Proprs* —Messrs. A. R. Hajee Fakeer Mahomed Sait & Sons.

KULLIUD.—P. O Gudalur, area 793 acres, under cultivation 153 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr* —E G Windle. *Mangr* — Owner.

KULLOOR COMBAY.—P O Coonoor, area 150 acres, under cultivation 150 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—Hajee Ismail Sait & Bros. *Mangr.*—Native

LAURELS.—P. O Nellacotta, area 211 acres, under cultivation 50 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft . Coffee. *Propr* —Native. *Mangr* —Owner.

LAURISTON.—P O. Guynd, area 490 acres, under cultivation 460 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft., Coffee, Cinchona and Tea *Proprs.*—Ouchterlony Trustees. *Mangr* —J. H Wapshare.

LEIGHWOOD.—P O Masanagudi, area 349 acres, under cultivation 120 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft., Coffee, Rubber and Pepper. *Propr.*—A. R. Hajee Fakeer Mahomed Sait & Sons. *Mangr.*—F. C. Cunningham.

LIDDLESDALE.—P O Naduvattum, area 250 acres, under cultivation 118 acres. Elevation 6,800 ft , Cinchona and Tea *Propr* —W B. De Courcey. *Mangr*—J C. Pereira.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 21 acres, under cultivation 21 acres. Elevation 4,800 ft , Coffee. *Propr.*—Aboo Mahomed Sait. *Mangr.*—Native

LONGWOOD.—P.O. Kotagiri, area under cultivation 100 acres, *Propr.*—D, J D Cockburn. *Mangr.*—Owner.

LITTLE IRELAND.—P.O Coonoor, area 330 acres, under cultivation 300 acres Elevation 5,000 ft., Tea. *Propr.*—Alston Arbuthnot & Co. *Mangr.*—P L D. Beaver

LOUSIANA.—P.O. Kullakambay, area 222 acres, under cultivation 75 acres. Elevation 4,600 ft., Coffee *Propr.*—J. Stanes, *Mangr.*—N. S Stanes.

LOVEDALE AND CRAIGMORE.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 105 acres, under cultivation 90 acres Elevation 7,600 ft., Tea, *Popr.*—F. David Dyas. *Mangr.*—Owner.

LOVE HILL.—P.O. Tattapullum, area 120 acres, under cultivation 80 acres. Elevation 4,800 ft., Tea and Coffee. *Propr.*—F. A. Coshan. *Mangrs.*—L. A. Coshan and J. F. Coshan.

LOWER TIGER ROCK.—P.O. Hillgrove, area 35 acres, under cultivation 32 acres. Elevation 4,600 ft . Coffee. *Proprs,*—Messrs. A. R. Hajee Fakeer Mahomed Sait & Sons.

MADANAAD.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 150 acres, under cultivation 140 acres. Elevation 4,700 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Trustees of the late T. G. Hill, *Mangr*—F. G. Lechler.

MAILOOR.—P.O. Kullakambay, area 400 acres, under cultivation 225 acres. Elevation 4—5,000 ft., Coffee and Tea. *Propr.*—A. S. Crum. *Mangr.*—J. W. Trinder.

MANAAR.—P.O. Kullakamaby, area 280 acres, under cultivation 253 acres Elevation 4,000 ft., Coffee. *Propr*—E. G. Gore-Langton. *Mangr.*—N. Grey.

MARAMUTTI.—P.O. Nellacotta. area 357 acres, under cultivation 60 acres. Elevation 8,800 ft,, Coffee, Tea, Pepper and Rubber *Propr.*—A. R. Hajee Fakir Mahomed Sait & Sons *Mangr.*—Native.

MARLIMUND.—P O. Devasholah, area 160 acres, under cultivation 144 acres Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee *Propr*—P. M. Sathasiva Moodaliar. *Mangr*—Native.

MARVAHULLA.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 500 acres, under cultivation 150 acres Elevation 5,400 ft., Coffee. *Propr*—The late F W. Groves H S Groves and A. N. Groves. *Mangr.*—W. W. Moir.

MARYLAND.—P.O. Gudalur, area 1,466 acres, under cultivation 105 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft., Coffee and Tea *Propr.*—Mrs. J. Eagan and Trustee of the late E. W. Eagan.

MARLIMUND.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 140 acres, under cultivation 60 acres Elevation 7,500 ft., Cinchona *Propr*—A. S. Cowdell. *Mangr.*—Native

MAYFIELD.—P O Coonoor, area 133 acres, under cultivation 83 acres. Elevation 16,500 ft , Coffee, Tea and Cinchona. *Propr.*—S M. V. Shackar Meer Rowther & Co. *Mangr*—Native

MAYFIELD.—P.O Katary. Coffee *Propr*—S C. Browne

MAYFIELD.—P O. Nellakotta, area 2,036, under cultivation 927; Tea. Coffee and Pepper Elevation 3,300 ft *Propr*—E I Tea and Produce Co *Mangrs*—J. C. Bisset and P A Naylor.

MEEJEE.—P O. Coonoor, area 120 acres, under cultivation 120 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft Coffee *Propr.*—Meanjee Sait. *Mangr.*—Native.

MONTROSE.—P.O Guynd, area 394 acres, under cultivation *nil*. Elevation 4,000 ft. *Propr.*—Ouchterlony Valley Trust. *Mangr.*—J. H. Wapshare.

MOOTENAAD.—P O. Karteri, area 480 acres, under cultivation 200 acres. Elevation 5,300 ft , Coffee, Cinchona. *Propr*—Mulraj Khatao *Mangr.*—Native

MOUTRE.—P O Coonoor, area 149 acres, under cultivation 75 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee. *Proprs*—J Stanes, A. E. Ramsay, & L. A Rogers *Mangr*—L. A. Rogers.

MOUNTAIN GLEN.—P O Kotagiri, area 102 acres, under cultivation 22 acres Elevation 5,500 ft., Coffee and Tea. *Propr.*—T. W. Hall. *Mangr*—Owner

MOUNT GORDON.—P.O. Pykara, area 136 acres, under cultivation 45 acres. Elevation 6,600 ft., Tea. *Propr.*—Rowson family. *Mangr.*—W S Rowson.

MUDDENASHOLAH.—P.O Ootacamund, area 57 acres, under cultivation 30 acres Elevation 7,000 ft. *Propr*—J. Gounden. *Lessee*—G. P. Scott. *Mangr*—Native

MULLANOOR.—P O Coonoor, area 70 acres, under cultivation 55 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee and Tea *Propr.*—Meeanjee Sait. *Mangr*—Native

MULLAPOOR.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 450 acres, under cultivation 65 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—Nilgiri Plantations Co. *Mangr.*—J. B. Vernede.

MALLAISENGUDI.—*Proprs.*—A. R. Hajee Fakir Mahomed Sait and Sons. Tea, Coffee and Pepper. *Mangr.*—Thos. Hunt.

MUNJACOMBAY.—P.O. Kullakambay, area 160 acres, under cultivation 80 acres. Elevation 5,400 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—A. S. Crum. *Mangr.*—Owner.

MUNJOOR.—P.O. Coonoor, area 150 acres, under cultivation 100 acres. Elevation 5,400 ft., *Proprs* —Mrs. J. G Findlay. *Mangr.*—P. E. G Mitcheson.

NADUVATUM.—P.O. Guynd, area 451 acres, under cultivation 370 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft , Tea, Coffee and Cinchona. *Proprs.*—Ouchterlony Trustees. *Mangr.*—J. H. Wapshare.

NEEDARY.—P.O. Kil-Kundah, area 194 acres, elevation 3,500 ft , Coffee. *Proprs.*—Thia Shola Estates Co., Ld. *Mangr.* –G. W. Church.

NELLACOTTA.—P.O. Davarshola, area 600 acres, under cultivation 200 acres. Elevation 3,600 ft., Coffee, Tea and Pepper. *Proprs* —A. R. Hajee Fakeer Mahomed Sait & Sons.

NEW HOPE.—P.O. Guynd, area 580 acres, under cultivation 500 acres Elevation 4,000 ft., Tea. *Proprs.*—Ouchterlony Trustees. *Mangr.*—J. H. Wapshare.

NITON.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 47 acres, under cultivation 25 acres. Elevation 6,500 ft., Tea and Cinchona, *Proprs.*— Mrs. C. B. Thornhill *Mangr.*—Native

NONSUCH.—P.O. Coonoor, area 220 acres, under cultivation 144 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft., Tea. *Propr* —L. L. Porter. *Mangr.*—S C. Browne,

NORTHBROOK.—P.O Nellacotta, area 400 acres, under cultivation 355 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee and Cinchona. *Propr.*—R.K. Walker. *Mangr.*—E. H. Archer.

NORTHERNHAY.—P.O. Masanagudi, area 357 acres, under cultivation 70 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft , Coffee, Rubber and Pepper. *Proprs.*—Messrs. A. R. Hajee Fakeer Mahomed Sait & Sons, *Mangr.*—F. C. Cunningham.

NUNDHUTTY.—P O. Gudalur, area 250 acres, under cultivation 100 acres. Elevation 3,000 ft., Coffee and Cinchona. *Propr.*—Native. *Mangr.*—Owner.

ODAYHUNNEE.—P.O., Tattapullum, area 37 acres, under cultivation 20 acres. Elevation 5,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—T. Stanes & Co. Ld.

OJEGUL.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 51 acres, under cultivation 13 acres. Elevation 4,600 ft , Coffee. *Propr.*—Native. *Mangr.*—Native.

OKANADA.—P.O. Kil-Kundah, area 90 acres, under cultivation 20 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—J. G. Findlay. *Mangr.*—Owner.

OLAND.—P.O. Kullakambay, area 155 acres, under cultivation 140 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pascoe. *Mangr.*—J. P. Waldeck

OOLIEUT.—P.O. Kil-Kundah, area 331 acres, elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee & Tea, under cultivation 105 acres. *Proprs.*—Thia Shola Estates Co., Ltd. *Mangr.*—J. D. Cosens.

OORIAMACUMBAY.—P.O. Coonoor, area 30 acres, under cultivation 20 acres. Elevation 5,400 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—C. V. Narasiah, *Mangr.*—J. G. Findlay.

OSSINGTON.—P.O. Naduvatum, elevation 6,000 ft., Tea and Cinchona. *Proprs.* Seaforth Plantations Co., Ltd.

PALMER.—P.O. Kullakambay, area 110 acres, under cultivation 110 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Rungiah Gownden. *Mangr.*—Native.

PANCHOORA.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 73 acres, under cultivation 59 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee, and Cinchona. *Propr.*—Keith West. *Mangr.*—Owner.

PATTY COMBAY.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 350 acres, under cultivation 100 acres. Elevation 4,800 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—W P. Scott. *Mangr.*—J. B. Vernede.

PEMBROKE.—P.O. Kullakambay, area 180 acres, under cultivation 35 acres. Elevation 5,300 ft., Tea and Coffee. *Propr.*—A. S. Dandison. *Mangr.*—Owner.

PERIAMOTA.—P.O. Gudalur, area 200 acres, under cultivation 40 acres. Elevation 3,000 ft., Coffee and Tea. *Propr.*—J. W. Minchin. *Mangr.*—Owner.

PERIASIOLAH.—P.O. Seaforth, area 547 acres, under cultivation 240 acres. Elevation 2,500 ft., Coffee and Tea. *Proprs.*—Nilgiri Plantations Co. *Mangr.*.—A. F. Dalley.

PICKINGS.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 18 acres, under cultivation 18 acres. Elevation 7,000 ft., Tea. *Propr.*—C. G. Brant. *Mangr.*—Native.

PILLOOR.—P.O. Coonoor, area 900 acres, under cultivation 500 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee, Tea and Rubber. *Proprs.*—Trustees of late J. Hunter. *Mangrs.*—A. K. W. Downing and G. F. Browne.

POMANOO.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 225 acres, under cultivation 125 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—R. Buchanan and C. Godfrey. *Mangr.*—W. C. Deane.

PROSPECT.—P.O. Naduvatum, area 353 acres, under cultivation 324 acres Elevation 6,200 ft., Tea and Cinchona. *Propr.*—W. R. Arbuthnot. *Mangr.*—G. Rutter.

PROSPECT.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri. Elevation 6,000 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Seaforth Plantations Co., Ltd. *Mangr.*—G. A. Rutter.

PYKARA FALLS.—P.O. Naduvatum, Seaforth Plantations Co., Ltd.

RAHMANY.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 163 acres, under cultivation 100 acres Elevation 7,700 ft., Cinchona. *Propr.*—E. G. Windle. *Mangr.*—Owner.

RED HILL.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 100 acres, under cultivation 90 acres. Elevation 7,000 ft., Tea. *Propr.*—Samuel Bates. *Lessee.*—S. C. Browne. *Mangr.*—S. C. Browne.

RED HILL.—The Kundah Hills, P.O. Ootacamund, 237 acres, under cultivation 120 acres. Elevation 7,500 ft., Tea. *Propr.*—W. Bates. *Mangr*—H. Collins.

RIPPLEVALE.—P.O. Coonoor, area 157 acres, under cultivation 45 acres. Elevation 5,800 ft., Tea. *Propr.*—W. Mullaly. *Mangr.*—Owner.

RIVERSIDE.—P.O. Naduvatum. Elevation 7,200 ft., Tea. *Proprs.*—Seaforth Plantations Co., Ltd.

RIYAZATH.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 91 acres, under cultivation 30 acres. Elevation 7,000 ft., Cinchona. *Propr.*—Aboo Mahomed Sait. *Mangr.*—Native.

ROB ROY.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 425 acres, under cultivation 260 acres. Elevation 5,600 ft., Tea. *Proprs.*—Mr. and Mrs. E. Sydenham Clarke. *Mangr.*—Owner.

ROCKWOOD.—P. O. Nellacotta, area 1,254 acres, under cultivation 390 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee and Tea. *Propr.*—F. W. F. Fletcher. *Mangr.*—Owner.

ROCKY GLEN.—P.O. Kil-Kundah, area 40 acres, under cultivation 25 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Mrs. Sommerville. *Mangr.*—O. W. Marden (Lessee).

ROOKERY.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 671 acres, under cultivation 520 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft., Tea and Coffee. *Proprs.*—Nilgiri Plantations Co., Ltd. *Mangr.*—J. B. Vernede.

RUNNYMEDE.—P.O. Coonoor, area 162 acres, under cultivation 135 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee and Tea. *Proprs.*—Nilgiri Plantations Co., Ltd. *Mangr.*—Native.

SALADA.—P.O. Kotagri, area 300 acres, under cultivation 25 acres. Elevation 5,400 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—J. West. *Mangr.*—Owner.

SALISBURY.—P.O. Gudalur. Elevation 3,000 ft., Coffee and Tea. *Proprs.*—A. R. Hajee Fakir Mahomed Sait & Sons.

SANDY HILLS.—P.O. Guynd, area 400 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—J. H. Wapshare *Mangr.*—M. J. Hussain

SEAFORTH.—P.O. Seaforth, area 2,289 acres, under cultivation 351 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft., Tea. *Proprs.*—Seaforth Plantations Co., Ltd. *Mangr.*—A. R. Pigott.

SEEGOR.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 124 acres, under cultivation 15 acres. Elevation 3,200 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—C. B. Barclay. *Mangr.*—Owner.

SHAMROCK.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 100 acres, under cultivation 60 acres. Elevation 4,700 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Doda Moodah. *Mangr.*—Owner.

SHAMROCK.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 228 acres, under cultivation 60 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.* A. R. Hajee Fakir Mahomed Sait & Sons. *Mangr.*—Native.

SHOLAH ROCK.—P.O. Kateri, area 100 acres, under cultivation 90 acres. Elevation 5,750 ft., Tea and Coffee. *Propr.*—P. L. D. Beaver. *Mangr.*—Owner.

SHUNDAKARAI.—Hulicul, near Coonoor, Coffee. *Propr.*—S. C. Browne.

SILVER OAK.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 50 acres, under cultivation 50 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee and Pepper. *Proprs.*—A. R. Hajee Fakir Mahomed Sait & Sons.

SINGARA.—P.O. Coonoor, area 33 acres, under cultivation 25 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—A. N. Groves. *Mangr.*—Owner.

SLIEV MOR DAIRY FARM.—P.O. Ootacamund, 150 acres arable land and pastures. *Managing Owner*—C. W. F. Jennings.

SOMERDALE.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 270 acres. Tea, 20 acres and Cinchona 35 acres. Elevation 7,000 ft. *Managing Propr.*—C. P. Andrews.

SOPHIA.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 75 acres, under cultivation 50 acres. Elevation 5,300 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—G. Oakes. *Mangr.*—Owner.

SPRINGFIELD.—P.O. Coonoor, area 57 acres, under cultivation 47 acres. Elevation 5,600 ft., Tea. *Proprs.*—Nilgiri Plantations Co. Ltd. *Mangr.*—M. A. d'Silva.

SPRINGHEAD—P.O. Coonoor, area 25 acres, under cultivation 15 acres. Elevation 6,500 ft., Tea and Cinchona. *Propr.*—Mrs. Oakley. *Mangr.*—Native.

STANLEY.—P.O. Naduvattam. Elevation 6,300 ft., Seaforth Plantations Co., Ltd.

SUCCOTH.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 140 acres, under cultivation 100 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—C. B. Barclay. *Mangr.*—Owner.

SUFFOLK.—P.O. Guynd, under cultivation 377 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft. Coffee and Cinchona. *Proprs.*—Ouchterlony Trustees. *Mangr.*—R. M. Smith

SULTANA.—P.O. Kullakambay. *Proprs.*—A. R Hajee Fakir Sait. *Mangr*—J. C. Henzee.

SUSAN.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 175 acres, under cultivation 80 acres. Elevation 3,500 ft., Coffee, Tea, Pepper, and Rubber. *Proprs.*—A. R. Hajee Fakir Mahomed Sait & Sons. *Mangr.*—C. Sylk.

SUSSEX.—P.O. Nellacotta. Elevation 3,000 ft, *Proprs.*—A R. Hajee Fakir Mahomed Sait & Sons. *Mangr*—A. W d'Souza.

SUTTON.—P.O. Kullakambay, area 278 acres, under cultivation 275 acres Elevation 5,000 ft., Tea. *Propr.*—J. Stanes *Mangr*—N. J. Stanes

SWINDLECOTE.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 125 acres, under cultivation 125 acres. Elevation 3,000 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—B. W Wright *Mangr*—Owner.

TAIMULLAI.—P O. Kullakambay, area 400 acres, under cultivation 400 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee and Tea *Proprs.*—A R Hajee Fakir Mahomed Sait & Sons.

TERRACE.—P.O Naduvattam, area 364 acres, under cultivation 145 acres Elevation 7,000 ft., Cinchona, Tea. *Propr* A H. Whittle *Mangr.*—W. J. Gifford

TERRAMIA.—P.O Kullakambay, area 580 acres, under cultivation 290 acres. Elevation 5,500 ft., Tea and Coffee *Propr*—A. S. Dandison *Mangr.*—E F. H. Gerrard.

TEROWIE.—P.O. Coonoor, area 69 acres, under cultivation 5 acres Elevation 5,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—A. N. Groves. *Mangr* Owner.

TEEDAKAAD.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 56 acres, under cultivation 11 acres. Elevation 4,800 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—T. Harrison *Mangr.*—Owner.

THIASHOLAH.—P.O. Kil-Kundah, area 220 acres, under cultivation 154 acres. Elevation 6,500 ft., Tea and Coffee *Propr*—Thia Shola Estates Co. Ltd. *Mangr*—J D. Cosens.

TIGER LODGE.—P.O. and Rail, Kateri, area 20 acres, under cultivation 20 acres. Elevation 6,500 ft., Tea. *Propr. and Mangr.*—A. K. W Downing.

TIGER LODGE.—P.O. and Rail, Kateri. Tea and Coffee, Orchard *Propr.*—A. K. W. Downing.

TUDOR VALLEY.—P.O. Kullakambay, area 94 acres, under cultivation 80 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft, Coffee. *Propr.* E. G Gore Langton. *Mangr*—N. Grey.

TULLOCHARD.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 240 acres, under cultivation 153 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Tea. *Propr.*—Mrs. Campbell Gompertz. *Mangr*—T. J. Kenna.

TULLOES.—P.O. Guynd, area 895 acres, under cultivation 265 acres Elevation 5,000 ft. *Proprs.*—Ouchterlony Trustees. *Mangr.*—E. M. Samuel.

TUTTAPULLUM.—P.O. Tuttapullum, area 385 acres, under cultivation 189 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Tea and Coffee. *Propr.*—J. T. Fellows Wilson. *Mangrs.*—Bayly and Brock.

UMBILLUMULLAY.—P.O. Seaforth, area 280 acres, under cultivation 60 acres. Elevation 3,200 ft., Coffee. *Proprss.*—Mrs. Sinclair. *Mangr.*—Owner.

UNDERFELL.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 75 acres, under cultivation 25 acres. Elevation 5,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Mundy Abdul Rahim. *Mangr.*—Native.

UPPER DROOG.—P.O. Kateri Rd., area 150 acres, under cultivation 96 acres. Tea. *Propr.*—L. L. Porter. *Mangr.*—S. C. Browne.

UPPER TIGER ROCK.—P.O. Coonoor, area 60 acres, under cultivation 60 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—Meanjee Sait. *Mangr.*—Native.

VARIDAY MULLAY.—P.O. Coimbatore, area 500 acres, under cultivation 300 acres. Elevation 4,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—J. Hedde. *Mangr.*—A. E. Platel.

VENIL.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 100 acres, under cultivation 70 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—Nilgiri Plantations Co., Ltd. *Mangr.*—J. B. Vernede.

WARWICK.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 120 acres, under cultivation 67 acres. Elevation 5,700 ft., Tea. *Proprss.*—Mrs. Campbell Gompertz. *Mangr.*—T. J. Kenna.

WATERFALL.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 50 acres, under cultivation 24 acres. Elevation 5,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—P. F. Reilly. *Mangr.*—Owner.

WATERFORD.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 143 acres, under cultivation 40 acres. Elevation 6,800 ft. Coffee, Tea, Pepper and Rubber. *Proprs*—A. R. Hajee Fakir Mahomed Sait & Sons. *Mangr.*—Native.

WELBECK.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 150 acres, under cultivation 80 acres. Elevation 7,500 ft., Cinchona. *Propr.*—J. G. Winthrop. *Mangr.*—Owner.

WENTWORTH.—P.O. Cherambaddy, area 3,798 acres, under cultivation 250 acres. Elevation 3,000 ft., Tea and Cinchona. *Propr.*—R. S. Anderson. *Mangr.*—W. Mackinlay.

WESTBURY.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 500 acres, under cultivation 83 acres. Elevation 3,000 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—R. L. Kindersley. *Mangr.*—Owner.

WEXFORD.—P.O. Nellacotta, area 143 acres, under cultivation 40 acres. Elevation 3,800 ft., Coffee, Tea, Pepper and Rubber. *Proprs.*—A. R. Hajee Fakir Mahomed Sait & Sons. *Mangr.*—Native.

WHITBECK.—P.O. Kil-Kundah, area 163 acres, under cultivation 103 acres. Elevation 6,500 ft., Cinchona. *Propr.*—H. P. Hodgson. *Mangr.*—Owner.

WOODBRIAR.—P.O. Devarshola, area 607 acres, under cultivation 276 acres. Elevation 4,000 ft., Tea. *Proprs.*—E. and G. W. Fulcher. *Mangr.*—J. S. Nicolls.

WOODCOTE.—P.O. Coonoor, area 62 acres, under cultivation 54 acres. Elevation 5,700 ft., Tea. *Proprss.*—Miss M. F. Woolley. *Mangr.*—Owner.

WOODHOUSELEE.—P.O. Coonoor, area 40 acres, under cultivation 25 acres. Elevation 6,500 ft., Tea.

WOODLANDS.—P.O. Kullakambay, area 1,075 acres, under cultivation 300 acres. Elevation 5,000 ft., Coffee. *Mangr.*—J. Harding Pascoe.

WOODLANDS.—P.O. Ootacamund, area 70 acres, under cultivation 34 acres. Elevation 7,200 ft., Tea. *Propr.*—Jaghirdar of Arni. *Mangr.*—Native.

WOODLEIGH.—P.O. Kil-Kundah, area 52 acres, under cultivation 52 acres. Elevation 7,000 ft., Cinchona. *Propr.*—H. P. Hodgson. *Mangr.*—Owner.

WOODLEES.—P.O. Kotagiri, area 80 acres, under cultivation 50 acres. Elevation 5,500 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—J. T. Murray. *Mangr.*—Owner.

WOODROFFE.—P.O. Kil-Kotagiri, area 250 acres, under cultivation 90 acres Elevation 4,600 ft., Coffee. *Propr.*—G. Lamotte. *Mangr.*—Owner.

YERAGHARDOO.—P.O. Tuttapullum, area 300 acres, under cultivation 250 acres. Elevation 4,600 ft., Coffee. *Proprs.*—Hajee Ismail Sait & Bros. *Mangr.*—Native.

YELLAMULLAY.—P.O. Seaforth, area 266 acres, under cultivation 190 acres. Elevation 3,800 ft., Tea. *Proprs.*—Seaforth Plantations Co., Ltd. *Mangr.*—A. R. Pigott.

APPENDIX I

General Information for Prospective Visitors

ACCOMMODATION.—Owing to the large influx of visitors from the beginning of March of each year, prospective visitors will do wisely to secure their hotel, boarding house, or house accommodation far in advance of their contemplated stay. Hotels begin to close their engagements as early as the December previous to the following summer season.

It may here be stated that the hotels of the Nilgiris usually provide good bedding, linen, etc., and are in every essential of comfort like the hotels at Home. The following Hotels are especially recommended :—

Ootacamund :—SYLKS HOTEL ; CENTRE HOTEL ; FIR GROVE HOTEL ; AND SHOREHAM HOTEL ; all of which are thoroughly equipped and are under first class European management.

Coonoor :—HILL GROVE HOTEL, which is the oldest and most select hotel in that station, and which has been for the past thirty years under the present English management.

Kotagiri :—BLUE MOUNTAIN HOTEL, beautifully situated and replete with every comfort, is under the personal management of the proprietor.

CLOTHING.—Visitors to the Hills will find it advisable to change into warm garments before arriving at the station of Mettupalaiyam, at the foot of the ghauts. In any case an overcoat should be reserved for the journey up the ghaut, to avoid a chill caused by the sudden change of temperature.

BICYCLES.—Many visitors are under the impression that a bicycle is of little use to them on the Hills. This is not so. In getting about in any one of the stations a bicycle is of the greatest service, while there are many delightful runs to be obtained all over the district.

SERVANTS.—During the season months, it is difficult to obtain good servants on the Hills. Visitors should bring with them their personal servants, ayahs and syces.

TAXES.—SERVANTS' TAX.—Whether servants are imported or engaged in the station, a domestic servants' tax is imposed upon all residents of Clubs, Hotels, Boarding Houses and (for the first three months) on tenants of rented houses, at the following rates:—

(1) On all male servants, Rs. 2 per mensem. (2) On all female servants, except grass cutters, Re. 1. (3) On all female grass cutters, two annas per mensem.

WATER AND DRAINAGE TAX, half yearly, is levied upon the owners of houses at 8 per cent on the assessed rental value. Buildings where water has not been laid on, or which are not situated within 150 yards of a hydrant, are exempted from half the water and drainage tax.

CONVEYANCES. CARRIAGES.—Comfortable rubber-tyred carriages may be engaged either in Ootacamund or Coonoor by the day or month. For a carriage and pair within the municipal limits the usual charge is Rs. 7 per day. Monthly rates, by special arrangement. From the Railway station to residence, Rs. 2 per trip.

RICKSHAWS have become a very popular mode of conveyance on the Hills, rates being about Rs. 1-8-0 per day for a single rickshaw, and Rs. 2-8-0 for a double rickshaw within municipal limits. Special terms are made for rickshaws engaged by the month or taken to outlying districts.

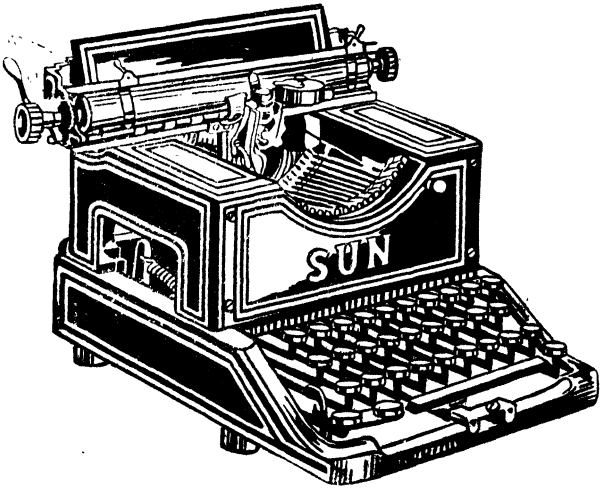
MARKET PROVISIONS.—Regular markets are held in Ootacamund and Coonoor on the Tuesday of each week. All vegetables and fruits and poultry supplies are best obtainable on these days. Mutton and beef are supplied whenever required by arrangement with local butchers. For further particulars apply; Nilgiri Information Bureau, Ootacamund.

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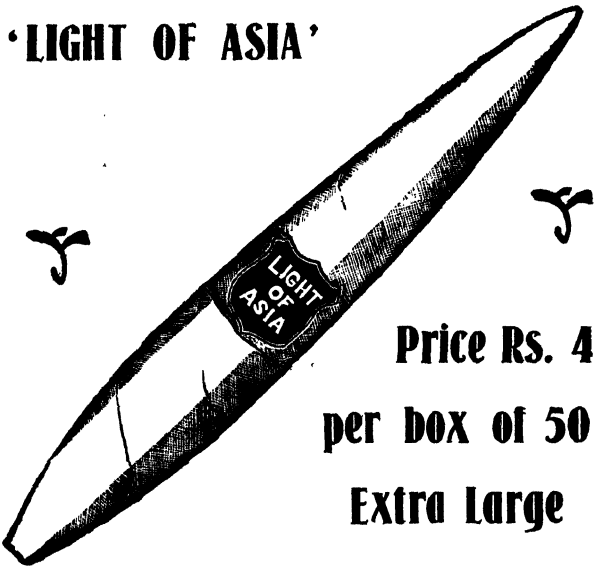
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APPENDIX II

Game Districts and Practical Hints to Sportsmen

The Nilgiris include a very large and varied field for sport in which big game and small, of all kinds, are to be found. In the Kundah hills, the districts about Avalanche Valley, Makurty and Sispara are famous for the so-called Nilgiri Ibex, which, as may be noted by reference to page 138 of this volume, is in reality a kind of jungle sheep. These districts, with Bison Swamp, Bangai Tappal, and the region of the Bhavani river are all famous game district for Sambhur, rib-faced or barking deer, black buck, and an occasional tiger or panther. Of feathered game, jungle fowl and (during their season, from about the middle of October to the end of February) migratory wood-cock and snipe are to be had. The same remarks may be said to apply to the country about Coonoor Kotagiri, Kateri, Kolakumbai, and the upper plateau, generally. A good idea of the respective frequency of game may be gathered from the statistics of the Nilgiri Game Association as to the number and respective kinds of game bagged during the year 1909 : viz. Sambhur, 59 ; Jungle-Sheep, 55 ; Panther, 21 ; Spotted Deer 17 ; Black Buck, 10 ; Tiger, 7 ; Bison, 5 ; Ibex, 5 ; Bear, 4 ; and Hyena (killed by the Ooty Hunt at Brooklands), 1.

For bison and elephants and all the above-mentioned game, except ibex, good localities on the lower slopes of the Hills may be found at Sigur, Masinagudi, Tippakadu, Bandipore, Anaikuti, Kullar, Mettupalaiyam, and Vellamundi.

Certain restrictions as to particular districts, shooting licences, and the class and size of the game are made under the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Act, as shown in the rules of the Nilgiri Game Association. We understand that these are at the moment of writing in course of revision, so that sportsmen intending to shoot on the Nilgiris are advised to apply to the Honorary Secretary of the Nilgiri Game Association (offices *opposite* Barton, Son and Co.,

Ootacamund) for full particulars before making any definite arrangements. Sportsmen may find it convenient to put up at Travellers' Bungalows or Rest Homes detailed on pages 162–5. For camping an 80 pound field-tent and a small kitchen tent are recommended as most serviceable. Camp cot, blankets, cooking utensils and provisions for at least two days should be taken. Shikaries and gun coolies can usually be had at the village of Kandel, near the Ooty Club. A good Shikari, with a thorough knowledge of the country, may be obtained from Re. 1 a day with a batta allowance of 4 annas a day while on march. Gun coolies can be obtained at 8 annas per day, with 4 annas batta. Pack ponies for carrying tents and baggage (load 140 lbs.) may be engaged at 10 annas per day.

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